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Michel Rocard

Henri Nallet

## French Minister Resigns To Protest Mitterrand's Proposed Voting Change

By Joseph Fritchett

International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Michel Rocard, France's agriculture minister, resigned Thursday to protest President François Mitterrand's decision to introduce proportional representation in parliamentary elections.

The resignation of Mr. Rocard, who consistently leads all other Socialists in popularity in opinion polls, is a political blow to the Socialist Party. Henri Nallet, 46, a confidant of Mr. Mitterrand and an adviser on agriculture, was named to replace Mr. Rocard.

Mr. Rocard's resignation was called "a stab in the back" by Véronique Neirac, a spokeswoman for the Socialists. The departure is expected to intensify the political controversy and public uncertainty already surrounding Mr. Mitterrand's decision to change the election process.

Conservative opposition politicians accuse Mr. Mitterrand of engineering the change to prevent them from winning a majority in next year's parliamentary elections and forcing him out of office before his term ends in 1988.

They said the new system of elections by proportional representation would lead to political instability by preventing the emergence of strong governing majorities. Under the old majority voting system, parliamentarians were se-

lected in a two-stage process in every constituency, a system that is said to have been adopted nationally gained a parliamentary edge.

The proposed system would allot seats by quota in 99 administrative districts throughout France, so that each party's parliamentary representation would reflect its national popularity more closely. The system is believed more likely to produce coalitions rather than strong governing majorities dominated by a single party.

Mr. Rocard had described the change as "defeatist," claiming the Socialists were admitting that they expect to be beaten by conservative opposition parties next year.

By resigning, observers say, Mr. Rocard is positioning himself for a possible campaign to become president. He unsuccessfully challenged Mr. Mitterrand as the Socialist presidential candidate in the 1981 elections.

Mr. Rocard, as a cabinet minister, was an early, and unheeded, advocate of rigorous economic policies and industrial modernization at the expense of jobs, a position eventually adopted by the Socialist government.

As agriculture minister, he had the unpopular task of agreeing to cut in aid to French farmers by the European Community as part of a package to save the EC budget.

He said the guerrillas had been accorded all the privileges due prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, although he said they did not qualify for that status under the convention.

On Tuesday, the Israeli army dismantled the Ansar camp and moved the approximately 1,100 prisoners to an Israeli camp. The Israeli military indicated Tuesday that those prisoners it considered to be the most violent had been moved there "temporarily" so as not to impede the Israeli troop withdrawal. Most of the prisoners were Shite Moslems. Sunni Moslems and Palestinians were also involved. Most were said to have been arrested for "security violations," according to military sources in Israel.

An additional 750 prisoners were freed by the Israelis on Wednesday after being taken to a town near Tyre in Lebanon.

Prisoners released from the Ansar camp alleged Thursday that they were physically and psychologically tortured at an interrogation center, Reuters reported from Beirut.

[They said their genitals were beaten and they received electric shocks during questioning at the center in Nabatiyeh before reaching Ansar.]

[In separate interviews, seven former prisoners said they were deprived of food and sleep for days before and during questioning. They said that if they failed to answer, the Israelis applied physical and psychological pressure.]

"We've consistently taken the position that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to areas of Lebanon under Israeli occupation," the U.S. statement said. According to the convention, protected persons are to be detained only within the occupied territory. Their transfer to the territory of the occupying power is prohibited regardless of motive."

"It appears that Israel's actions are inconsistent with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva convention," it added.

A State Department spokesman, Kathleen Lang, said the Israelis had apparently violated Articles 48 and 53 of the Geneva Convention.

The strike began Wednesday, when 15,000 to 20,000 Sudanese demonstrated in the capital's center to demand Mr. Nimeiri's resignation. Hundreds of riot police dispersed them with tear gas and batons and rounded up the leaders.

The cutoff of communications prevented reporters from filing stories overseas Wednesday on the strike.

Mr. Nimeiri vowed in an interview published Thursday in Saudi Arabia to return home and retain power, despite what he called the "transient nature" of the strike. The Sudanese leader is considered one of the firmest U.S. allies in Africa.

In Khartoum, a reporter saw at least 30 demonstrators being herded into police trucks Wednesday. No figure was available for the total number of arrests, and there was no information about possible casualties.

About 1,000 doctors, nurses and medical technicians organized the demonstration.

A member of the doctors' union executive committee read a letter calling on Mr. Nimeiri to resign.

"The regime," he said, "has failed utterly. At a time when the Sudanese people are making all the sacrifices, the people are only finding hunger, poverty and sick

children."

There was no immediate claim of responsibility in the attack, the second on the Jordanian carrier in Greece in two weeks.

"It appears that the missile just scratched the top of the aircraft," the spokesman said. He said police were searching for the unexploded projectile.

## Israel Assailed By U.S.

### Shift of Prisoners Called Violation Of Rights Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration says Israel apparently violated an international agreement when it transferred more than 1,000 Lebanese detainees from southern Lebanon to Israel.

The State Department said Wednesday that the transfer of the Lebanese from the Ansar detention camp to the territory of the "occupying power" — in this case, Israel — "is prohibited regardless of motive" under the terms of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, dealing with treatment of prisoners and the obligations of occupying powers.

It was the department's first criticism of Israel's actions in southern Lebanon since the Israelis began to withdraw their troops from the area earlier in February.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli Foreign Ministry denied that Israel had violated the convention. A ministry spokesman cited the section of Article 49 that permits the occupying power to evacuate an area "if the security of the population or imperative military reasons so demand." The same paragraph also says "protected persons" shall not be detained "in an area particularly exposed to the dangers of war."

The spokesman said that there was already considerable fighting among Lebanese factions in the area and that the situation would become more dangerous as the Israelis completed their withdrawal.

Moreover, he said that the transfer was temporary and that detainees would be released as developments in southern Lebanon permit.

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## Salvadoran Council Rejects Appeals to Annul Election

By Robert J. McCartney  
*Washington Post Service*

**SAN SALVADOR** — El Salvador's top electoral body has rejected a petition by two conservative parties to annul Sunday's elections. It acted shortly after the armed forces' high command went on nationwide television to urge respect for "the sovereign will expressed at the polls."

The events Wednesday left little doubt that the elections would be upheld, giving a major victory to President José Napoleón Duarte's moderate Christian Democratic Party.

"The validity of the entire election is accepted," said Mario Samayoa, president of the Central Elections Council.

The military high command called a news conference to dispute allegations by El Salvador's two largest conservative parties that the armed forces had acted improperly during the elections. The military communiqué, bolstered by the appearance of the defense minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, and the nation's other 15 highest-ranking officers, clearly threw the military's influence in favor of respecting the election results.

The armed forces' action appeared to highlight a historic break, evolving for several years, between the military establishment and the political right, diplomatic sources said.

The armed forces acted after the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance and the conservative National Conciliation Party proposed to annul the elections because of alleged irregularities. The parties charged that government officials

had pressured voters, that there were indications of ballot-box stuffing and that military personnel had intervened in two conservative cases on the Christian Democrats' behalf.

Representatives named by each of the two conservative parties control the three-member elections council, where they oust Mr. Samayoa, who was named by the Christian Democrats. But all three members voted against considering the petition to annul the elections, which, if endorsed, would have led to another election within a month.

Arturo Méndez, the council member named by the National Conciliation Party, insisted that the armed forces' position had not influenced the council's decision. He said he voted against his own party's petition because of legal irregularities in presenting the proposal, because there was not enough time to prepare a new election and because the conservative parties' allegations were "more or less abstract."

Mr. Méndez acknowledged that the armed forces' declarations contributed to making the situation "very delicate."

General Vides Casanova read the communiqué, which said, "The armed forces, at all times, has maintained itself within institutional limits enforcing and guarding the constitution and other relevant laws."

General Vides Casanova called for a serious analysis of the conservative parties' complaints and rejected the accusations against the armed forces as "of no importance." He noted that the armed forces had lost 71 killed since Feb. 25 while defending the electoral

process against attacks by leftist guerrillas.

Tallies compiled by the Christian Democrats on the basis of official poll results showed that they had removed the conservatives from control of the National Constituent Assembly. The conservatives also apparently lost their control of a majority of the nation's municipalities.

The conservatives gave signs of backing off earlier Wednesday. Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, denied that his party had accused the armed forces of intervening.

But documents submitted to the elections council by the alliance and the National Conciliation Party to support their annulment proposal cited several instances in which soldiers or military police allegedly had confronted conservative polling officials or supporters, apparently to enforce certain electoral regulations.

The U.S. Embassy also appeared to signal that it expected the Christian Democratic victory to be accepted.

Donald Hamilton, an embassy spokesman, said, "Our elections observers were in many parts of the country. They didn't see anything which they would have considered to be of sufficient gravity to nullify the elections."

The armed forces' action represented a switch in its role regarding Mr. Duarte. The military backed the National Conciliation Party in 1972 in depriving Mr. Duarte of the presidency after an election that he now is generally acknowledged to have won.

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FAREWELL TO TROOPS — Thousands of Cambodians in the town of Stung Treng waved to Vietnamese soldiers in trucks as more than 10,000 troops were withdrawn.

## Gromyko Is Said to Support a Summit But Time, Place Still to Be Negotiated

By William J. Eaton  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**MOSCOW** — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko has said that a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting would be a good idea but that Washington and Moscow are nowhere near agreement on a time or place, Canadian officials said.

The reaction to President Ronald Reagan's offer to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for a meeting was the first official Soviet comment on the proposal.

Mr. Gromyko made his remarks to the visiting Canadian external affairs minister, Joe Clark, on Wednesday. Mr. Clark's press spokesman, Sean Brady, said:

Mr. Reagan has said that he has invited to his invitation to Mr. Gorbachev, but the American side has not revealed any details. U.S. officials have said, however, that the answer was positive.

The Soviet media had not even reported the invitation, delivered to Mr. Gorbachev by Vice President George Bush in Moscow on the day of the funeral of President Konstantin U. Chernenko three weeks ago.

Mr. Brady said that Mr. Gromyko, who met twice Wednesday with Mr. Clark, had made clear that the Kremlin wants a conference but felt that it was far too early to pick a date or place.

Some Western diplomats have speculated that Mr. Gorbachev

may want to delay a meeting with Mr. Reagan until the annual meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York in September.

### ■ Russia Rejects Inspection

The Soviet Union rejected Thursday any mandatory international inspection to verify a treaty banning chemical weapons, United Press International reported from Geneva.

It accused Washington of "petty suspicions" in demanding obliga-

tory inspection by challenge in cases of possible clandestine manufacture of such arms.

Victor L. Israeli, the Soviet chief delegate at the 40-nation Dis-

armament Conference, which has been discussing chemical weapons for more than a decade, said: "It should be well understood in Washington that efforts to make challenge inspection mandatory and automatic will only waste our time which we need to work on the convention."

## Reagan Requests \$14 Million In Aid for Nicaraguan Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

food, clothing and medicine and other support for survival. The democratic opposition cannot be a partner in negotiations without these basic necessities."

Asked whether giving the rebels nonmilitary aid would free them to purchase weapons with the money they now use for food and supplies, Mr. Reagan said the rebels "are not well fixed enough to provide for themselves" and are "close to desperate straits."

Asked what would happen to the rebels if no agreement were reached, the president said, "We're not going to quit and walk away from them, no matter what happens."

The formula that worked in El Salvador — support for democracy, self-defense, economic development and dialogue — will work for the entire region," Mr. Reagan said.

The administration has supported the Salvadoran government against a leftist insurrection while encouraging a peace settlement.

"To the Congress, I ask for immediate release of the \$14 million already appropriated," Mr. Reagan said. "While the cease-fire is on the table, I pledge these funds will not be used for arms or munitions. These funds would be used for

## U.S. Tracking Soviet Fleet in Pacific

**TOKYO (UPI)** — The largest Soviet naval task force to appear near Japan in five years is on maneuvers in the Western Pacific, shadowing the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Officers aboard the U.S. flagship, the Blue Ridge, said Thursday that they hoped the maneuver would shed new light on the latest Soviet naval capabilities and are monitoring them closely from both the sea and air. The Soviet task force, which left Vladivostok late last week, is led by 45,000-ton Kiev class aircraft carrier Novorossiysk, one of two Soviet carriers deployed in the Pacific. It is accompanied by seven other ships, including three Kara class cruisers and two Krivak class guided-missile frigates.

## For the Record

Democracy's worst industrial conflict for decades seemed to be near an end Thursday as the country started the Easter holiday. Only an estimated 20,000 workers are still on strike after 200,000 employees defied government orders to end a pay strike.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada will visit Britain April 30, officials said Thursday in London.

Fifteen persons were killed in Sri Lanka when a police patrol hit a land mine Wednesday planted by Tamil extremists, the Defense Ministry reported Thursday in Colombo.

Suspected Communist rebels attacked a civilian defense force detachment in the southern Philippines, killing 19 militiamen and a civilian Wednesday, a military report said Thursday from Zamboanga.

## U.S. Criticizes Israeli Transfer Of Prisoners From Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Lebanon, the United States has criticized Syria and Lebanon for failing to reach an agreement with Israel on an orderly transfer of power to the Lebanese authorities as the Israelis withdrew.

Article 49 says that "individual or mass forced transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive."

Article 49 also says that "persons thus evacuated shall be transferred back to their homes as soon as possible in the area in question have ceased."

Despite the State Department criticism, there was no indication that the administration planned to penalize Israel for the move. American officials, including Secretary of State George P. Shultz, have been sympathetic to Israel's problems in withdrawing from southern Lebanon.

The statement said the Israeli actions "once again highlight the need for the early completion of full Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory in an orderly manner and in agreement between the Israeli and the Lebanese authorities."

## Japan's Trade Barriers Aren't Excessive, Many Experts Say

(Continued from Page 1)

United States put pressure on Japan to permit imports of U.S.-made aluminum baseball bats. In 1982, Japan relaxed and modified 17 laws and safety standards so strict that they had the effect of keeping out U.S. bats. So far one company that has energetically entered the Japanese market has sold only 250 bats.

Such is the stuff that inspires "Japan-bashing," as it is widely called. Anecdotes abound of delays, inspections and arbitrary decisions, which many Americans view as absurd, as well as the obvious failure of products to sell.

But how much of sales frustration is due to protectionism? The Japanese, who commonly consider themselves the least protectionist major country, often accuse Americans of laziness and failure to study the market. "They expect to just walk in and talk to a distributor and say, 'Here's my product,' the way they do in the U.S.," said Mr. Choy. "It doesn't work that way in Japan."

The Japanese distribution system, in particular, is a critical obstacle. There is the case of the basic bats. For more than five years,

## U.S. Tax Laws Spur Production, Devastating Small Farmers

By Ward Sinclair  
Washington Post Service

Raid in Lebanon  
(AP) — At least eight people were killed in this southern Lebanon raid, roadside bombs exploded, and Moslems wounded, and injuring 22, government forces said.

1 Tel Aviv that eight people were killed in a car, and three roadside bombs exploded east of Tyre.

is in Jordan  
ster Ahmad Obeidat, a former prime minister, was killed in Amman, Jordan's 15th member of his security police, had been shot dead by a child friend of his, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

th Operation  
ancredo Neves, 75, made his Thursday, the government developed a minor operation he found in his abdomen. His latest surgery, in which 10 centimeters was made. He has problems and doctors are.

turning Rites  
the Roman Catholic Church held a year with a Holy Year.

Shi in Lateran near Rome, a silver pitcher before I then dried and buried Christ washed the feet in Jerusalem before a once again that Jesus' servant himself, John the three-day mourning, a burial.

eeet in Pacific  
al task force to appear in western Pacific, shadow Ridge, said Tuanan ght on the latest Senate from both sides of the aisle last week, it was, one of the seven officers who accompanied seven other Kravik class guiders.

But tax policy works in a contradictory way, stimulating production by bringing in investors seeking to shelter outside income from taxes. It also inflates the price of land and encourages equipment investments that the farmer does not need.

The effects show up throughout agriculture.

### Farms in Crisis Policy at a Crossroads

Fourth of four articles

Grapes, pork, milk, wheat, corn, avocados and other fruits are just some of the crops in overproduction due to investments made by nonfarmers for tax benefits.

Lower prices benefit consumers but devastate small farmers.

The Internal Revenue Code has more effect on the status of American agriculture than the federal farm programs. No question about it," said Ed Andersen, a dairyman who heads the National Grange, the oldest U.S. farmer organization. "The major reason for overinvestment in agriculture is because of tax shelters."

Hearings last year, and a study released this year by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, highlighted facets of the tax code that have an adverse impact on small and medium-sized farms.

Senator James Abdnor, a Republican of South Dakota, was unsuccessful last year when he tried to limit the amount of outside income that could be sheltered in agriculture. He says "farming of the tax

code" by investors will cost the Treasury more than \$2.6 billion in revenue between now and 1987.

The president's Council of Economic Advisors reported last year that tax laws encourage the substitution of capital for labor — machinery instead of people — and lead to larger mechanized farms that get bigger tax breaks than the smaller farms.

"This creates an incentive for higher-income people to invest in farming," the report said. "In practice, losses from farm operations reduce taxes on other income by more than the total federal tax revenue from farm profits, implying that total farm income for tax purposes is negative."

Gerald F. Vaughn, an agricultural economist at the University of Delaware, said that many small farmers and ranchers themselves benefit from tax shelters, and do not realize how little they gain from them in comparison to more affluent competitors.

Hogs are where investors shelter their outside money these days, according to Chuck Hasserbrook, a tax analyst with the Center for Rural Affairs, a family-farm advocacy group in Walthill, Nebraska.

Besides sheltering hog pens from taxes, Congress later shortened the depreciation period for such facilities to five from 15 years, allowing investors to gain larger tax benefits more quickly.

Mr. Hasserbrook says that, because of such tax benefits, "in the past year, we have seen six major corporations announcing expansions that will add one million more hogs per year to U.S. production."

To the many hog farmers who are operating at a very small profit, this means trouble. An industry rule of thumb says that a 1 percent increase in supply

creates a 2 percent decrease in price, and vice versa. The increase announced by the six big corporate producers translates to a drop of \$1.20 per hundredweight (45.36 kilograms), a drop the corporate producers can absorb but that could send many small farmers over the edge.

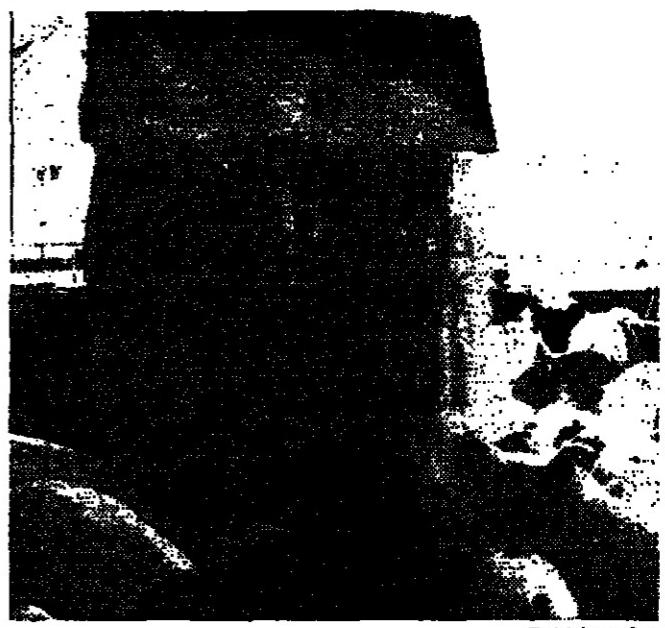
Tax policies have had similar effects in other branches of agriculture:

• Cattle raising is regarded by many experts as the most lucrative tax deferral shelter available. An investor can delay and reduce taxation through various accounting and leveraging practices. As in the pork industry, this has drawn corporate investment that has had a large effect on the small rancher's ability to compete and stay solvent.

• Profits have been low for a decade, small farmers who raise cattle are quitting and more than half of the country's cattle now are finished for market in about 400 big feedlots.

• Although the federal dairy program guarantees that the government will buy all the milk a farmer cannot sell, federal tax law helps stimulate overproduction by allowing investors to buy cows, write off much of the investment and avoid taxation on other income.

• Hundreds of thousands of acres of fragile rangeland in the West have been plowed under since 1978 and converted to production of wheat, the country's major surplus crop. The double-dip of tax write-offs along with federal crop subsidies has cut Treasury income, increased farm program costs, intensified soil erosion problems and depressed farmers' prices.



The Washington Post

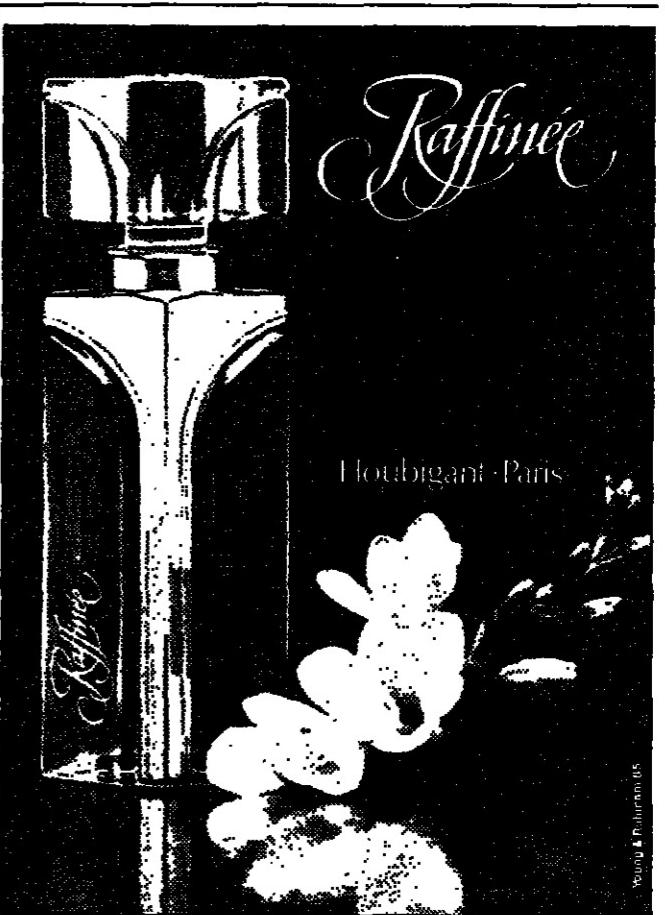
Hogs gather on a farm in the United States for feeding.

## World Bank Urges Less Pesticide Use

Washington Post Service

Agency for International Development, which has also adopted the guidelines, the bank said Monday that its action was based on evidence that increasing numbers of insects were becoming resistant to agricultural chemicals. It said that indiscriminate use of pesticides did not necessarily lead to profitable agricultural production.

In a news conference with the



Young & Rubicam

W

ASHINGTON — The World

Bank, concerned about burgeoning use of pesticides in developing countries, has announced new guidelines designed to minimize chemical use in projects to which it contributes financially.

The most exciting finding, Dr. Passaman said, was the evidence that there appears to be a drug that can effectively open closed arteries when injected into a vein. The discovery of such a treatment has been an important goal of heart research for many years.

Plasminogen activator is a natural part of the complex system by which blood-clotting is controlled in the human body. The substance was produced for the study by Genentech Inc., a biotechnology company in South San Francisco, California.

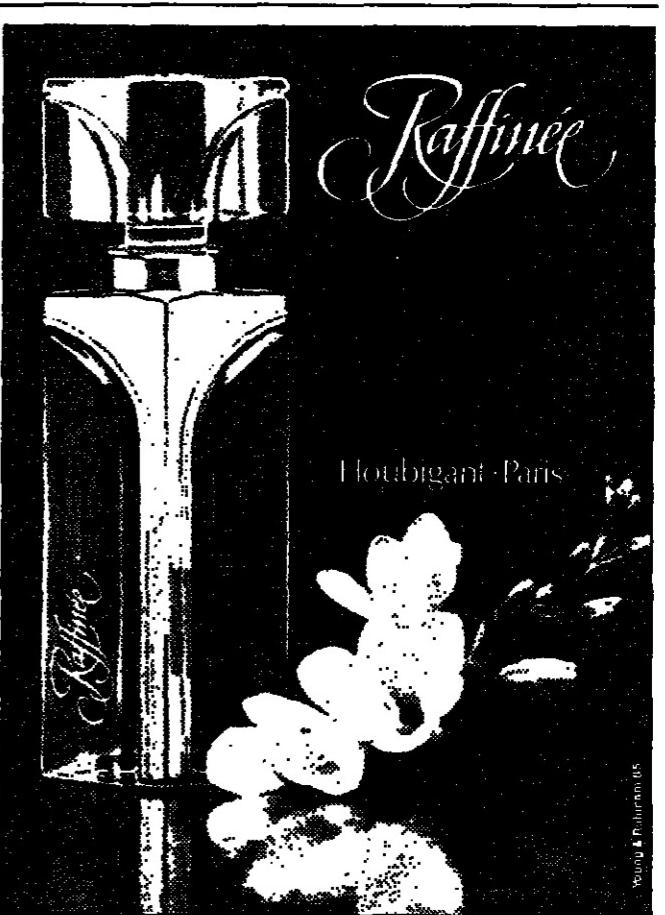
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The Associated Press

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Young & Rubicam

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(Continued From Back Page)

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The European Idea Lives

When Spain and Portugal join the European Community next January, it will become, at least potentially, an economic power equal to the United States. The 12 countries of the Community, taken together, will be very close to the American level of economic output. Their population will be a third larger. The Community's actual power will depend on the 12 countries' determination to keep pressing toward greater unity. The final agreements on Spanish and Portuguese membership are the latest demonstration of progress there.

The negotiations went on for eight years. Although the European Community is built around a common market, the real motives for founding and then expanding it have never been essentially economic. The idea has always been to use economic growth to strengthen the base for stable and vigorous parliamentary democracy. The question was whether that high purpose would fade after the first burst of postwar idealism. That has not happened.

Perhaps there are commercial advantages for some of the Community's current members in bringing in two more, but there are clear disadvantages to several — France, Italy and Greece — whose farmers will now be subjected to fierce competition from Iberia. That is why the negotiations dragged on so long. The reason for eventual success was the strong interest

in other West European countries in tying Iberia more closely to its democratic neighbors, after the last of the pre-war fascist movements collapsed there in the mid-1970s.

There have been other signs of real vitality in the Community over the past decade. It began choosing its European Parliament by direct election in 1979. That year it also established the European Monetary System that ties its currencies with the exception of the free-floating British pound and the Greek drachma — to each other. This monetary system is sometimes dismissed as a mere technical arrangement, but it is much more than that. To link currencies together requires close coordination of national economic policies. The joint monetary system is the most important advance of the European federal principle since the founding of the common market itself.

The mood of politics in Western Europe continues to be somber, oppressed by extremely high unemployment and comparatively slow economic growth. The interesting thing is that in this atmosphere the Community continues to develop, suggesting that it draws its strength from sources deeper than the passing cycles of prosperity. Jean Monnet, the great Frenchman who was the Community's chief architect, would have been gratified, but not surprised.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Toward U.S. Retaliation?

Friction between America and Japan over trade is nothing new. One U.S. administration after another has found grounds for protest in unfair competition: automobiles or rigging of the value of the yen or quotas on American oranges. And year after year diplomats have defused tensions and maintained the special relationship between the two countries. But this year's friction is different; this year the Japanese bashes are on the march.

Initially it was the Reagan administration that took a tough posture on trade, to strengthen America's bargaining position. But now congressional threats of retaliation against Japan have taken on a life of their own, beyond the administration's control. Unless the Japanese are willing to see Congress close some American markets to their products, they will have to take some serious steps to open Japanese markets to American competitors.

The United States has little cause, in truth, to be righteous about Japanese trade policies. Japan does protect or subsidize inefficient producers of rice, beef, cigarettes and communications equipment. But America protects or subsidizes inefficient domestic producers of sugar, textiles, ships, dairy products and military equipment. It can readily be argued that the Japanese economy is as open as the American.

Nor is it sensible to blame Japanese protectionism for America's big deficit in trade with Japan. That arises mainly because federal deficits are absorbing most domestic savings — and because the Japanese and others have rushed to fill the gap by investing in American securities. The resulting demand for the dollar makes American exports less competitive in world markets, including Japan's.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A Trade War May Be Coming

The possibility of a trade war between the United States and Japan no longer seems as remote as it did once. For years there have been powerful voices raised in Congress supporting protectionist measures aimed primarily at Japan, but although they may have echoed the sentiments of many voters and industrial lobbyists they have been representative of protest rather than policy. Protectionism has nibbled away at the free trade consensus which has dominated Washington since the end of the Second World War, but successive administrations, including the present one, have regarded the promotion of free trade as an intellectual if not always a practical obligation. Last week's 92-to-9 vote in the Senate in support of trade retaliation against the Japanese, the expectation that the Senate Finance Committee will approve legislation demanding specific retaliatory action from President Reagan and increasingly tough talking by high-level administration trade officials are indications that, as far as Tokyo is concerned, the consensus has been shattered. American patience with Japan has just about run out.

### Costly Experts, Grim Results

At any one time there are about 40,000 foreign experts in Africa. They cost around \$100,000 per year each, when you allow for salaries and travel costs and moving expenses

— The Jakarta Post.

### FROM OUR APRIL 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1910: Italian King Meets Roosevelt

ROME — Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was received by King Victor Emmanuel at the Quirinal [on April 4]. The King questioned Mr. Roosevelt closely about his expedition and particularly on the various species of game he had been able to bag. His majesty was especially interested in the visit paid by Mr. Roosevelt to Mogadisho, the capital of Italian Somaliland, and the colonization project now under way there. The question of Italian emigration to America and the probable attitude of the United States on certain international questions was also brought up. The entire interview was carried on in a most cordial spirit, the King and the one-time president conversing as freely as if they were old friends.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

1935: Japan Stands Off From Europe

TOKIO — Japan's field of political activity is Asia and not Europe, the spokesman of the Foreign Office declared in a statement on the possible repercussions of the European situation on the Far East. He scoffed at suggestions that Japan was contemplating an alliance with Germany. "Before 1914," the Japanese spokesman said, "peace was based on the balance between the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance. Japan had an alliance with Great Britain and agreements with France and Russia. Now, however, Japan has no alliances; only a vague agreement with France. The European countries are too busy to intervene in Asia, which is merely a question of prosperity for Europe, but a vital question for Japan."

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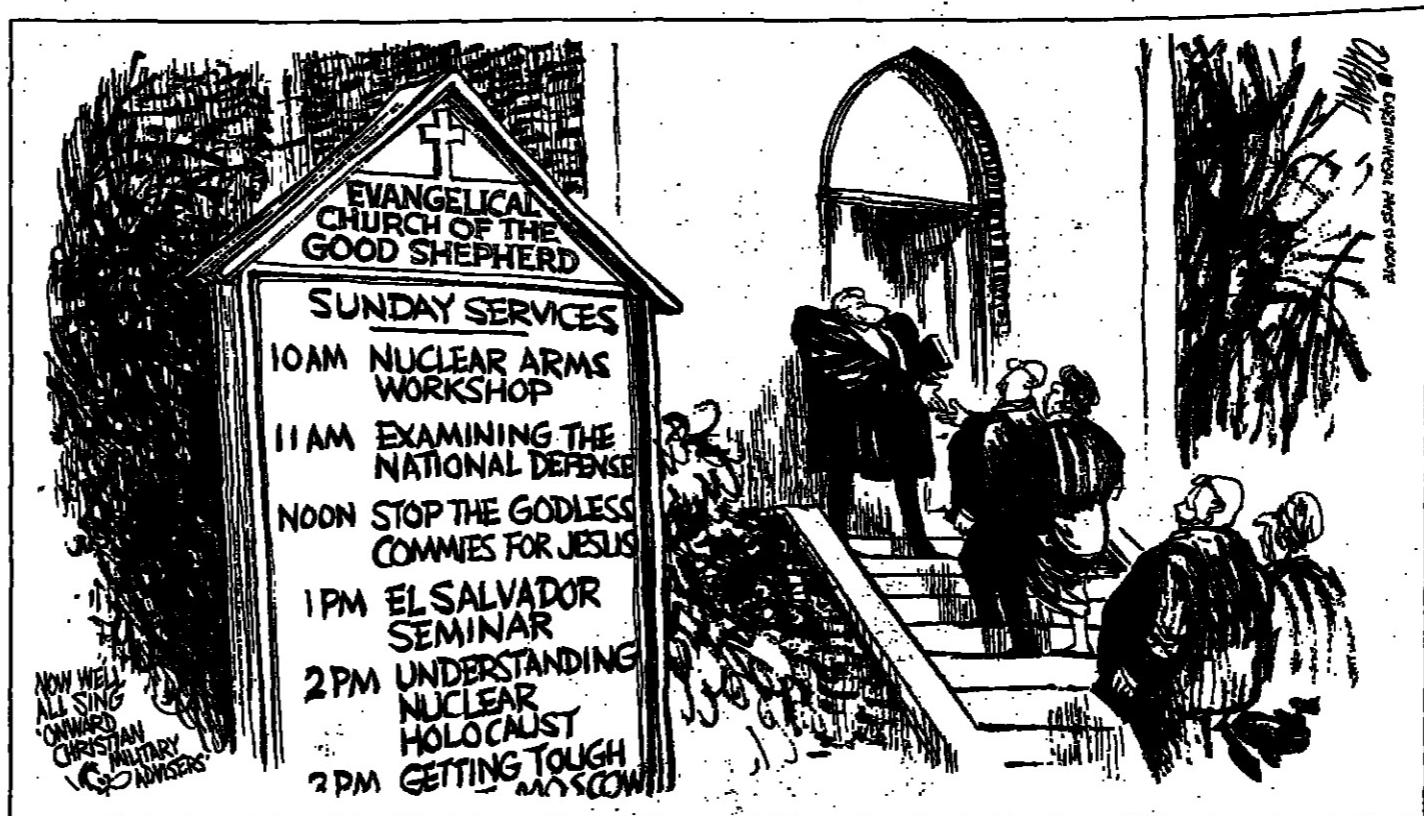
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## Africa: Borlaug Urges Action to Improve Crops

By Richard Critchfield

BERKELEY, California — What can be done to end the famine in Africa? We can integrate existing knowledge about how to improve crop yields and can undertake demonstration projects in Africa.

Africa's 14-year drought afflicts 30 million people. The U.S. Agency for International Development estimates that up to a million people may die of starvation in the next year. The Sahara, meanwhile, creeps southward.

Africa's crisis comes just as the Green Revolution in plant genetics and farming methods has made progress in rescuing far larger populations in Asia. China now produces more wheat than the United States and continues to improve nutrition. India lags in birth control but has more than quadrupled wheat output since 1967, exporting a little this year.

Africa's crisis arrived just a few years after the Ford and Rockefeller foundations, which were responsible for Asia's Green Revolution, phased out agricultural programs and let their scientists go. The Agency for International Development, too, in a series of cutbacks, has lost much of its competent technical staff.

What survives is a well-established global network of 13 agricultural research centers that pool data and genetic information on crops. New varieties must constantly be bred to combat disease, organisms and insects. But the centers, usually government-supported, lack the flexibility of the old programs run by foundations.

Some agricultural scientists of the old guard recently formed the Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development, near Morrilton, Arkansas, which may in time provide solutions for Africa.

The Rockefeller Foundation has dropped out of conventional plant-breeding altogether and has replaced that enterprise with an \$80-million program in genetic engineering. The benefits of the new program likely

will not come for years. The Ford Foundation has directed its programs to attack rural poverty, with an emphasis on social sciences.

One member of the old agricultural school, however, has a timely plan to grow more food in Africa. Norman Borlaug, the 71-year-old Iowa plant breeder who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for producing dwarf wheat, which increased food supplies in India and China, says the first step should begin during the next planting season. Dr. Borlaug suggests integrating available knowledge on corn and sorghum at international research centers in Mexico, India and at Texas A&M University.

"The nuts and bolts are lying around but nobody puts them together," he said recently. "They've got

quite a lot of unassimilated data for Africa on varieties or hybrids that have been tested in many places, on the use of fertilizer, methods of planting, control of insects, weeds, diseases and use of moisture. Starting this next planting season, we ought to pick one or two African countries where we have plenty of data, put all that data together, come up with a production package and start putting tests on several dozen farms."

Within two years, he says, the improved production, adjusted according to test results, could be transferred to thousands of farms.

The most difficult battle against famine has more to do with psychology and politics than with agronomy. Dr. Borlaug says, "Once political leaders and economic planners see that

crop yields can be greatly increased, they need to be encouraged to follow up in three ways: get fertilizer to villages six weeks before planting time, provide credit to farmers who will pay off debts after the harvest and ensure a fair price for crops."

"When you've got the people all stirred up, assuming the technology has created a big jump in yield, then whoever's running the program has got to be quite a psychologist. He's got to tell the political leader, 'Here's your chance for a breakthrough.'"

Dr. Borlaug has been improving crop yields for 40 years. He told us what worked in Africa.

"You've got to make things happen. They don't happen by themselves."

Mr. Critchfield is a frequent commentator on rural development matters. He contributed this to The New York Times.

## Africa: Dumont Wants Small Projects

By Stanley Meisler

PARIS — In the 1960s, the early days of independence in Africa, many people concerned about Africa's future read and reread a book by a French professor warning that Africa could be heading toward disaster.

The current terrifying famine makes the book seem clearly prophetic.

Professor René Dumont, the author, recalls that he once sold a peasant schoolboy in the old French Congo, where the women do most of the farming. "If your sister goes to school, you won't have anything to eat but your fountain pen." He was not criticizing equality of opportunity for women but railing against the European school systems in Africa that created elitist Africans who turned their backs on agriculture.

The teachings of Mr. Dumont, in that 1962 book — "L'Afrique n'est pas mal partie" ("False Start in Africa") — have been praised and quoted throughout the continent. Several African leaders have asked Mr. Dumont to look more deeply into their countries and come up with specific recommendations. But his ideas have almost never been put into practice.

"In 1983," Mr. Dumont said, "when I delivered a report on Senegal to President Abdou Diouf, he told me, 'Monsieur le professeur,' he told me, 'You're right. We must re-establish a better balance between the city and the countryside. But I cannot do it, because I do not have the organized political power in the rural areas to counter the organized political power of the urban areas.'"

Mr. Dumont, who was 81 on March 13, has written more than 20 books about development in the Third World; he still spends time traveling through the African bush in search of problems and solutions.

In the 1960s Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia adopted Mr. Dumont's views as their own. But he insists that neither country ever followed his recommendations.

He shakes his head in disbelief at the stupidities of bureaucrats, both European and African, packing his arguments with outrageous examples of foolish projects. The incessant growth of what he sees as irrelevant formal education still astounds him.

"In Dakar," he said, "we have now 820 Senegalese who have master's degrees but no jobs.... At the beginning you needed a primary diploma for the right to sell bread.... In the '50s you needed a junior high school education. Now you need a high school diploma. Perhaps some day you will need a master's degree."

Mr. Dumont believes that the present agricultural disaster comes from the failure of archaic farming methods trying to cope with the population explosion. But even more important, he believes, is the fact that little has been done to solve this problem because African political leaders have continually exploited the rural areas for the benefit of the towns.

The problem is compounded by the incredible pace of urbanization in Africa, drawing people from productive farm work into unproductive cities. "In Mauritania," Mr. Dumont said, "400,000 people — one-quarter

of the population — now live in the capital of Nouakchott, a city of no agriculture, of no animal raising or no industry. It is an artificially created capital, a city of service, of bureaucrats and business. It has factories that are closed and do not function. There is a possibility that there will not be enough water for the city in 20 years...."

"What is needed in the countryside is literacy in the African language, instruction in improved farming techniques, a strategy of food production and organization of farmers into pressure groups. The peasants are not a political force. The cities do not want them to become one...."

"The cities of Europe exploited rural areas in the past, but they invested the fruits of their exploitation in factories and productive investment. Down there they rob the peasants and put the money in large cars and unproductive prestige projects."

In the 1960s Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia adopted Mr. Dumont's views as their own. But he insists that neither country ever followed his recommendations.

For more than 25 years Mr. Dumont has preached that specialists must seek simple solutions for the traditional backwardness of African farmers. He sees education and small loans as more important than elaborate machinery and big projects.

Since the agricultural revolution of the 18th century, Europe has not left large portions of its farmland fallow. Yet African farmers still do so, unable to afford the fertilizer that might allow them to use the land continuously. Africans still let their cattle, sheep and goats roam freely. Mr. Dumont says farmers must be taught to build corrals for their animals and to assign guardians to lead them through the corrals. "Africa," he said, "does not even have sheep dogs."

"Two magnificent dams are going up on the Senegal River at a cost of \$800 million," he said. "If I had \$800 million, I would spend \$2,000 in each of 400,000 villages of the Sahel for little projects like the corrals for the animals. In that way we would get immediate results. I am not against large dams, but we need 10 years of the little projects first."

Los Angeles Times

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Agriculture in Africa

Regarding the opinion column "Airing to Famine's Early Signs" (March 4) by Brian W. Walker:

The proposition that "people and governments cause famine — not the climate" is an inadequate insight on the African disaster. It could also create more false humanitarian hopes that early-warning systems, seeds, hoses and pumps will end the tragedy.

The fact is that climate does indeed cause famine. People have helped nature make a mess, but the Sahel at the moment is no water, no food. The climate may have burned and blown the entire area beyond productive capability.

We of the Western world see problems with the confidence that there is a solution. The Sahelians have been much more realistic in coping with their fragile ecosystem through history. When things got bad,

## WEEKEND

April 5, 1985

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## The Truth About Mata Hari

**P**ARIS — Sam Waagenhaar, a Dutchman who lives in Rome, has been trying to uncover the truth about Mata Hari since 1931. During that time he has also had other activities — as director of publicity for MGM in Europe, as a journalist, as an aspiring opera singer ("I was a tenor with a baritone complex"). Still, 50 years spent mulling the case of a woman who was shot as a spy by the French in 1917 would seem to amount to an obsession. Not so, says Waagenhaar, a half-jaded.

"What the hell, I'm not in love with her. She is one of the most extremely interesting

MARY BLUME

persons of this century. If you can find anyone who hasn't heard of her, I'll buy you two drinks instead of one."

Waagenhaar's 1964 book, "Mata Hari," was published in 11 countries. "Entirely persuasive," said *The New Yorker*, while in England, *The Times Literary Supplement* said Waagenhaar "has done more than any one else to tell the truth about her."

In that book Waagenhaar argued Mata Hari's innocence. Now he has a new book just out in France, "Mata Hari, ou la danse macabre," (published by Fayard) which is just as persuasive as the first one but reaches a different conclusion. Waagenhaar finds her innocent in the sense that the Conseil de Guerre that tried her had only flimsy circumstantial evidence and never proved its case, but guilty in that she had agreed to spy for the Germans as well as the French.

"But that doesn't make her a spy any more than my saying I can make a table unless I am a carpenter." She took German money, yes, but it was her lifelong habit to take money. She gave no information in exchange.

"She thought she could spy the way she could dance, and by God she was aousy dancer," Waagenhaar says.

The second book is based on letters, new information from Scotland Yard that documents Mata Hari's relations with the English, and on secret French documents that were not to be made public until the year 2017. Since the public was excluded from the trial and the transcript and even the names of the jurors have never been released, it would seem a coup for Waagenhaar to be given access to these papers.

"I wasn't given. No more questions," he says. "It took me a hell of a long time before I found someone who was kind to me."

**M**ATA Hari was a victim of circumstances and of her own megalomania. She was convicted in part because the French had lost face with British intelligence, in part because a successful spy hunt was needed to raise morale after the French army mutinies of 1917. Mata Hari

was a perfect scapegoat — heedless, self-centered, incapable of telling the truth even when her life was at stake, elusive, mysterious, careless with dates and names. Even her habit of keeping the calling card of every man who gave her one (they included Giacomo Puccini as well as an unfortunate number of German officers) made the prosecution's case easy.

"She dug her own grave," Waagenhaar says. He first got involved in the Mata Hari story when, to publicize the MGM film with Greta Garbo, he was asked to go to Holland and talk with anyone who knew the dancer (despite her exotic name and appearance, she was pure Dutch). He found many people who had known her, as well as her personal maid, who had buried everything except two large scrapbooks which she gave to Waagenhaar.

"When I started my research in 1931, I thought of Mata Hari as Greta Garbo. During the research the human being took shape. Mata Hari became a mythomaniac from having been just a myth."

Waagenhaar has a film publicist's sympathy for mythomania, and the best part of his book is probably not the detailed detective work but his description of how she lied her way to the top. When he speaks of Mata Hari, his voice is full of admiring exasperation.

"She was strong-willed, something of a bitch. She was a tough cookie, but as a tough cookie she was an amazingly outgoing tough cookie who could wrap men around her little finger."

"She was stupid, idiotic, intelligently stupid. She actually thought that anything she would start she could bring to a successful end."

She began as Margaretha Geertruida Zelle, born in the town of Leeuwarden in 1876 (she died at 41, having been Mata Hari for only 12 years and 7 months). Her father was a hatmaker subject to *foules de grandeur* and nicknamed the Baron. He went broke, and at 18 the girl answered a marriage advertisement placed by an officer in the colonial army who was older, rheumatic, brutal and, despite the name Rudolph MacLeod, Dutch. He later claimed that his wife had flat feet.

The marriage, spent mostly in the Dutch East Indies, went sour and by 1904 Margaretha was in Paris, broke and without a friend.

Within months she was the toast of Paris. She first called herself Lady MacLeod and knew nothing of dancing but in fact performed an exotic striptease. Her "title" and her claim that her art was from the Far East made the spectacle both respectable and titillating.

Her stage name means "sun" in Malay but she easily allowed herself to be identified as Indian, Siamese, Javanese, Chinese and Laotian — anything as long as it was Oriental. In 1934 Janet Flanner wrote of her, "Mata Hari was an unusual woman of mixed north and south blood, half Dutch, half Javanese. Both bloods predominated, giving her the benefit of neither."

She rode daily in the Bois (she had worked briefly in a circus and was a fine horsewoman) and gave carelessly deceitful interviews that even fooled Dutch journalists as well as the critic from *The New York Herald*, who applauded her chaste manner of revealing Hindu mysteries. Ambition grew and her social position quickly advanced: one of her lovers reported that she was the widow of Lord MacDonald, former governor of India.

The comely portrait that Waagenhaar owns and reproduces on his book cover makes her look conventionally pretty, but other pictures in his collection suggest heavy features and earnest exoticism. Her body was said to be very fine and she danced nude when it was worth her while. She danced twice for Natalie Clifford Barney, a connoisseur of female beauty, arriving the first time on a horse in a blushing haze. Either the horse was blue (Flanner) or Mata Hari was because of her scanty dress and the inclement weather (Waagenhaar). Much later, Miss Barney said of her guest:

"She had beauty but lacked charm. I didn't think much of her as a woman or a spy."

In the highly competitive days of *les grandes horizontales*, she never attained top rank. "She lacked finesse," Waagenhaar says. "Mata Hari has come down in Parisian tra-



John Schulte

dition as a great courtesan," Flanner wrote in 1934. "She was not. By tradition a prewar great courtesan was a venal, public, pretty woman of enormous social influence who was customarily kept by a kind of cartel — three millionaires, or two dukes — or by one royal, and who, if she knew her business (which she usually did), had no private life or love." Mata Hari was venal, all right, but not beautiful, "and of so little social influence to be permitted all the private life and love she desired."

As an artist, Mata Hari was such a good self-publicist that she was even compared in talent with Isadora Duncan. She made her way to the stage of La Scala and was really surprised when Diaghilev turned her down. In 1914 she was in Berlin for an engagement that was canceled by the guns of August.

For the next three years she traveled across the Continent looking for jobs and rich lovers, careless and mysterious — two dangerous attributes in wartime. After being arrested and freed by the British, who thought she was a spy named Clara Benedict (who was never found), she went to Spain and, weary of languishing there, decided to cross France to get home to Holland.

"She knew she was under suspicion. Only a megalomaniac would push her luck so far," Waagenhaar says.

**S**HE was arrested and throughout her trial apparently never believed she might be sentenced to death. On October 15, 1917 she died, with unaccustomed quiet elegance, before a firing squad at Vincennes, having refused a blindfold. The London Daily Express obituary said she was Dutch and Javanese and had learned to dance in Buddhist temples, while a German paper stated that she had been a lady-in-waiting to Queen Wilhelmina. Her ex-husband resurfaced to demand half her worldly goods, but they were auctioned to pay the expenses of her trial.

Mata Hari says Waagenhaar, has entered international history as "the most mythical and most elaborately admired spy of all times."

Six films and countless television programs have been based on his researches. "I don't think there's a thing about Mata Hari that I don't know."

Her spying activities in effect canceled each other out. She accepted money from both sides, but as far as we know she never spied for the Germans. She did give the French certain information, but she gave it to a French officer who then claimed that he, and not she, had got it."

As Natalie Barney once said in summary, "Mata Hari lived dangerously, died courageously, and was shot into fame."



Mata Hari

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## Cafés in Paris: A Writer's View

by Hans Koning

**P**ARIS — The Paris institution that most impressed and then reduced those early American exiles who came in the 1920s was doubtless the café. The French café, and specifically the Paris café, was unique *hors concours*.

America had night clubs, bars (very good ones) and even, yes, brothels. America did not and does not have cafés in the real sense of the word. For French and indeed most Continental cafés are, of course, much more than a spot to have a cup of coffee or a beer; they are places to hang out, to goad, to look at people, to meet people and to work.

In a café there is privacy to work for hours for the price of a coffee, a chance to exchange ideas with colleagues, a chance to recharge energies and expel the doubts that attack the lone occupant of an attic. Cafés from as far back as the French Revolution were the Welcome Wagon for the young and for the unknown freshly arrived in town, from Gérard de Nerval to Camus and from Huysmans to Picasso. Cubism and existentialism were talked into shape in Paris cafés and so were a wide variety of political theories. It is easy to imagine one single café somewhere in Paris, or perhaps in Warsaw or in Petersburg (which early on had cafés on the French model), where at one table Lenin is writing "What's to Be Done?," at another

WHAT is ruining the café as a community institution, a place for serious work and serious discussion, is not real estate inflation. It is the perpetual, all-pervading, sooty of machine-produced music, and the more or less musical sound of electronic war games. Bernard Shaw wrote after the invention of the radio, "Music after dinner is delightful, music before breakfast is unnatural." He was lucky enough to escape in an epoch when there is music before, during and after everything.

A newly arrived writer in Paris, clutching his notes, who has an image of himself or herself as a 1980s Simenon or Sartre working

on that novel or play or thesis in the quiet, mirrored room of an old-fashioned café, will vanish round the boulevards and side streets in search of one.

He will not find a place where the musical din does not drown out the finest creative or the sharpest political analysis. If he enters a café where nothing is heard but the pleasant murmur of voices and the hiss of the coffee machine, he'll realize once he has sat down that he simply happened to come in right between two records or tapes. (If by great good fortune he has entered a place where the music machine is out of order, he'll find its role taken over by the even more obnoxious cacophony of the beeps and bells of video and pinball games.)

This is literally true: it is now well-nigh impossible anywhere on the Continent to find a café not filled with a musical roar. Don't imagine that going East is an escape: I have cinged under loud Muzak or the facsimile thereof in a lonely *auberge* on a Roman mountain-top. The last country where one might find the odd example of an old-fashioned café preserved is Switzerland. Switzerland is a country that has made quiet one of its native products.

So universal is this public din that a suspicion is warranted about the nervous movements of Europe subsidizing the permanent concert as a means to keep young men and women from writing rebellious tracts such as used to emanate from coffee houses, and that they're thus efficiently silencing any future Lenins. But governments are not that perspicacious. It is more likely that the racket stems from the modern fad that it in turn promotes: thoughtlessness, the absence of thought.

Hans Koning is a Dutch-born American writer. His latest novel is "The Devil's War," published by Pantheon in New York.

## Martha Graham at 90: The Choreography of Poetry

The following comments were made by Martha Graham, who will be 90 in May, during a recent conversation with the dance critics of The New York Times. The Martha Graham Dance Company is currently performing at the State Theater in New York.

**N**EW YORK — I never discuss genius in reference to myself. I really don't know what it means. I believe what the composer Edgard Varèse said to me one time when we were talking about genius. He said, "Martha, the difficulty is that everybody is born with genius, but most people only keep it a few minutes." It's the animal quality, it's the sense of wonder, it's the curiosity, the avidity for experience, for life. And you have to eat it all the time; sometimes it's bitter, sometimes it's very sweet.

It seems to me that choreography very often is a word behind which you can hide — in designs, in pattern. The necessity, the probing thing, the constant looking for something is not there. Choreography to me is not design only, it isn't just planning four on one side and six on the other. It's a necessity of action. When you start with an idea, or something hits you, then you have to follow that through to the end, and it's the following through to the end that makes the pattern. That, for me, is choreography.

I think people love to dance, they love to move around, but when I ask "Why do you do that?" it's like — well, it's like what a girl in Chicago once said to Alicia Markova. She was teaching them "Giselle," and when the Queen of the Wilts touched another dancer, Alicia asked, "Why did you do that?" The dancer said, "Well, I was just told to do it." And Alicia said, "Well, do you know what it means?" And the dancer said, "Well, I was just told to bop her like that on her shoulder."

There are often ideal dance bodies — no, not often, but sometimes. But sometimes they're so ideal that they don't do anything. They're so satisfied, like a pretty cat, you know. They stroke themselves and they're satisfied and don't have to ... to tear themselves up. The divine fallacy is not there. You see, when weaving a blanket, an Indian woman leaves a flaw in the weaving of that blanket to let the soul out. You have to have that terrific fear, the ancestral footstep walking behind you.

Dancing is like discovery, discovery, discovery — what it all means, the way the little bone near the ankle relates itself to the floor for a perfect stance, a perfect plié.

Branche Rickey once said, "The thing I like about your dancing" — he didn't know a thing about dancing — "the thing I like about your dancing is every time you put your arm up, the ball seems to come right into your hand." And I thought that was the best definition I'd ever had. So instead of waiting for the ideal body, I wait for the person whose hand goes up and the ball comes.

I love words very much. I've always loved to talk, and I've always loved words — the words that rest in your mouth, what words mean and how you taste them and so on. And for me the spoken word can be used almost as a gesture.

The erotic element is life, but it doesn't have to absorb you. It's the love of life in many ways. To me, a building, if it's beautiful, is the love of one man, he's made it out of his love for space, materials, things like that. When people have said, "Your dances are erotic," I've replied that I've always regarded eroticism as a beautiful word. I'm not ashamed to be linked to it. I would be ashamed to be linked to flamboyant sexuality; that's a part of life, but it isn't all of it — except on Channel J.

You know, nowadays, if you're not stark and simple the way I was at the beginning, you're not modern. One time Stark Young was asked to go and see a concert of mine. He said, "Oh, must I go? I'm so afraid she's going to give birth to a cub on the stage." Then he ended up by sending me a reliquary of a saint's robe, which I still have.

I was brought up with money. My father's income started the day he was born, with a trust fund. His father was an immigrant. Through all my childhood, all my education, I had no privation. I went to the Follies because my family's estate was embezzled. I had to work. Thank God, I had to work, and I worked hard. I cast aside every seduction that came my way, because I was trying, I guess, to do what my father said, "You must look for the truth."

Denishawn influenced me very much in the handling of fabrics and props. I was fascinated with fabrics, I thought they were extremely beautiful. I did all my own fitting and costumes, and things of that kind, and sewed them.

With "Primitive Mysteries," I decided on a Saturday night that the costumes were all wrong, and the only performance I had in a year was to be on Sunday night. So I went down to Delancey Street, or down in that area, and I bought dark blue jersey for 19 cents a yard, if you can imagine. We came back, sewed all day, made the costumes and went on that night. And those are the same costumes — not the same dresses — but the same model that is worn today.

I was stripping the body, but I hadn't yet reached the point of the leotards. I know that I use lavish costumes now, and I know that I undress the men very much — I'm perfectly aware of that — but their bodies are so beautiful that I see no reason not to, if one is retentive and understanding. It's not curiosity we're after, it's the revelation of beauty.

**M**EXICO CITY — The boom is over. The money is gone, even papers and paints are hard to come by. But the galleries and the museums that grew during the oil years of the 1970s are still here — and the artists of Mexico are busy.

This is a particularly plural moment," says a leading Mexican art critic, Raquel Tibol. "It is a rich moment."

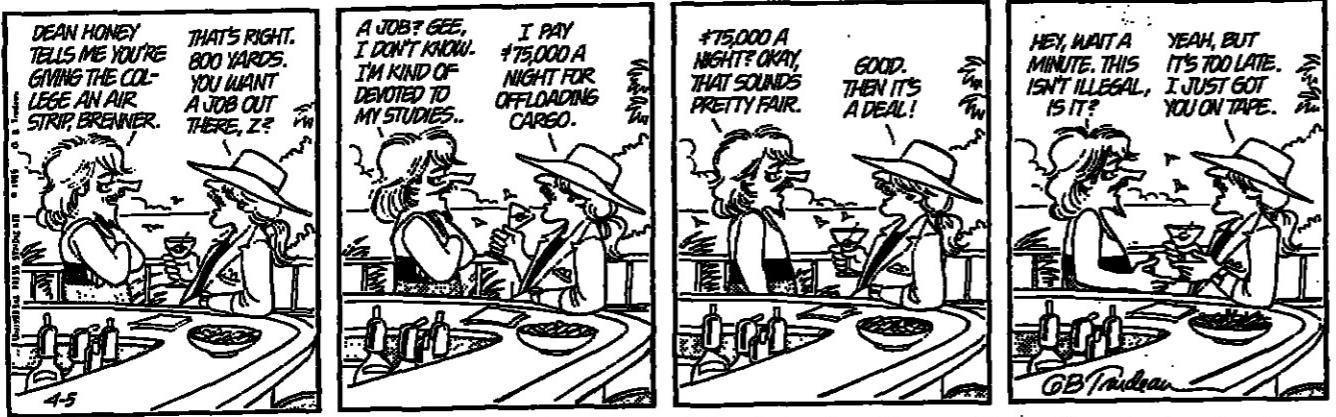
It was the great muralists after the revolution of 1910, Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco and David Siqueiros, who made Mexican painting famous around the world. Their pulsating murals of color and motion heralded the revolution and redefined the image of Mexico.

The oil boom in the 1970s poured more money than ever before into art — bringing new markets, new galleries, a new feeling of freedom. That feeling of freedom remains, as do the many galleries. Only the money and art customers are disappearing. There are no clear movements, no schools. The celebrated groups of the 1960s have broken up. The individual artists have taken off in all directions.

Muralism is coming back. Neo-expressionism, favored in Europe and New York, is strong. Also popular are abstractionism, conceptualism, Pop art,

## TRAVEL

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

## FINLAND

VIENNA. Musikeverein (tel: 65.81.90). CONCERTS — April 7 and 8: Vienna Symphoniker, Leopold Hager conductor (Beethoven, Mozart).

April 10: New Chamber Ensemble, Ronald Singer conductor, Marek Wurmbscher violin (Beethoven).

April 11: Vienna Symphoniker, Stanislaw Skrowaczewski conductor, Gran Johannesson piano (Kavel, Shostakovich).

April 12: Salzburger (tel: 52.40).

BALLET — April 8: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Nureyev, Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — April 6: "Faust" (Gounod).

April 7 and 10: "Parsifal" (Wagner).

April 9: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

•Volkssoper (tel: 53.240).

OPERA — April 7 and 9: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).

OPRETTE — April 6 and 12: "The Land of Smiles" (Lefèvre).

## ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM. Birmingham Hippodrome (tel: 622.74.86). The Royal Ballet — April 8-11: "Manon" (MacMillan, Massenet).

April 12: "The Firebird" (Fokine, Stravinsky), "Consort Lessons" (Birley, Stravinsky), "A Month in the Country" (Aston, Chopin).

LONDON. Barbican Centre (tel: 628.37.95). Barbican Art Gallery — April 14: "Mahler, Vienna."

Barbican Hall — April 6: London Concert Orchestra, Robert Ziegler conductor, Anna MacKay soprano (Bach, Handel).

April 7: Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood conductor, Emma Kirkby soprano (Anton).

April 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Peter Schickele conductor (Bach).

April 9: New Symphony Orchestra, Vilem Tausky conductor (J. Strauss).

•Hayward Gallery (tel: 528.57.08).

EXHIBITIONS — To April 21: "Reborn," John Walker Paintings from the Alba and Oceanus Series.

London Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11). OPERA — April 6, 10, 12: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).

April 11: "The Barber of Seville" (Smetana).

•Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).

OPERA — April 6, 12: "Don Carlo" (Verdi).

April 8 and 11: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).

•Theatre Royal (tel: 821.13.13).

EXHIBITIONS — To April 14: "St. Ives 1939-64."

To June 2: "The Political Paintings of Merlin Evans (1910-1973).

•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).

EXHIBITIONS — To April 14: "Michael Angelo Rooker (1743-1801) and John Vertue (1718-1842). The People and Places of Constanția, Wenceslaus Amadeo, Count Freihofer (1816-1852)."

•Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).

RECITALS — April 7 and 9: Colin Carr cello (Bach).

April 8: Raymond Cohen violin, Antuya Rael piano (Beethoven).

April 10: George Malcolm harpsichord (Bach).

## WEEKEND

## CLINICS

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## ATHENS

HONG KONG, City Hall Concert Hall (tel: 790.75.21). CONCERTS — April 10 and 11: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Kenneth Schermerhorn conductor, Orla Harney cello (Bach, Nielsen).

## ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel: 69.82.11). EXHIBITIONS — To April 15: "Le Nid" (The Spontaneous Disciplines), 1960-1984.

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 212.35.00). EXHIBITION — To April 21: "Franz Kline on Paper: A Retrospective, 1950-84." •Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10). EXHIBITIONS — To April 14: "The Age of Caravaggio." •Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00). EXHIBITIONS — To May 14: "Henri Matisse." To June 4: "Henri Rousseau."

## Bean Soup on the Champs-Elysées

PARIS — Somewhere along the line, they decided it was time to turn the gastronomic tables and offer the French a real taste of America. So Leon Lianides, owner of Manhattan's Coach House Restaurant, flew into Paris recently with a suitcase full of Maryland lump crab meat, Great Lakes golden caviar

The response was enthusiastic. "The black bean soup was extraordinary, full of imagination, you'd never find anything quite like this in France," declared Edgar Lutz, head of the Plaza Athénée.

The young French chefs in the kitchen were just as curious and enthusiastic as their clientele. "I just never imagined you could make a soup out of black beans — this gives me all sorts of ideas," said Pascal Comtastin, an astonished young French chef who was assigned to cook the golden crab cakes under the watchful eye of Lianides.

Chiberta's head chef, Jean-Michel Bélier, seemed unfazed by the French and American teams worked in tandem, preparing two totally different sorts of cuisine. Trays of corn sticks and pecan pies sat next to the creamy wild *pleurote* mushrooms or plates of ravioli filled with foie gras and truffles.

The Coach House owner seemed stunned by the whole affair, an event that he and Richard had discussed for some time, but one he never imagined would materialize.

There was, of course, a few snags along the way, but none so serious that Lianides, who moved to Paris from Boston 17 years ago, said she found the meal pleasingly evocative of her childhood.

"But I know how hard it is for the French to react to this food," she said. "After all, so much of what we love about food comes from memories of certain tastes and textures, mingled with experiences of the past." She found the elegant Chiberta presentation — a procession of small courses, a sampling of everything — particularly appealing.

Richard of Chiberta said that the warm reception for the Coach House fare was his signal to scout for another American chef. He may just decide that cast-iron corn stick pans look fine next to those shiny copper casseroles.

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and Minnesota wild rice, which he prepared for diners at Chiberta, the Michelin two-star restaurant just off the Champs-Elysées.

Lianides came at the request of Chiberta's owner, Louis Noel Richard, a Coach House admirer who decided it was high time he introduce his customer to American food and wine.

So for three evenings, black bean soup and *petits pains de maïs chauds* — better known as hot corn sticks — shared the spotlight with Chiberta's nouvelle-inspired cuisine.

Many of the restaurant's regular diners were informed of the event in advance, but in each case guests were given a choice between the regular Chiberta menu and the five-course Coach House dinner. Each evening about half of the 80 or so diners, most of them French, opted for the American menu — costing about 45 francs (\$45) a person with service and served with a selection of Robert Mondavi wines from California.

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## Martha Graham

Continued from page 7

like a terrible revelation of meaning. Because when you light on a word it strikes to your heart.

I have probably used words in some of my works because dance wouldn't do what I wanted it to. I probably employ words in trying to augment that.

But I have used words in my new work, "Song of Songs" because I think they are beautiful in themselves. It could be done without them, yes, but to me, it wouldn't be quite the same.

To me, the body says what words cannot. I believe that dance was the first art. A philosopher has said that dance and architecture were the two first arts. I believe that dance was first because it's gesture, it's communication. That doesn't mean that it's telling a story, but it means it's communicating a feeling, a sensation to people.

Dance is the hidden language of the soul, of the body. And it's partly the language that we don't want to show. Auden says, "We all have these places where shy humiliations gambol on sunny afternoons." We all have these shy humiliations, and sometimes we do something in dance — a movement that's awkward, rough, not complete in itself. And with me, it's a deliberate use.

But there are problems. When we toured the Middle East the last time, we were in Cairo. Three weeks after we left there, someone put up a sign saying, "Martha Graham Dance taught here." So that's what you meet all over the world, you meet it anywhere. But how can you combat it? You can combat it verbally, but you don't want lawsuits on your hands — although there are one or two things I would like to make a lawsuit over.

I don't believe in imitating the street on the stage. Why should you go off the street and see the street on the stage? I believe you're going to see gods and goddesses — although they may be bitches and vixens and terrors — but at least you see a human being. That does not destroy what electricity and electronics do today. Actually, the body's very like a computer. It has a memory bank, an enormous memory bank.

When I speak of having gods and goddesses on stage, it's not because I think they are perfect. Have you read about Hera and Zeus and some of their carryings-on? They were not what I would call moral. One is looking for the glorified being one would like to be, good or bad, and sometimes the more flamboyant, the more attractive or repellent it is.

I use the words gods and goddesses principally, I think, to mean beautiful bodies — bodies that are absolute instruments. And I believe in discipline. I believe in a very definite technique. You have no right to go before a public without an adequate technique, just because you feel. Anything feels — a leaf feels, a storm feels — what right

I've relaxed my feelings about other companies performing my works. I have never in principle been against my ballets being danced by other companies. Rather, it is that we lack the time, space and money to insure that they are done well. To me, the only sin is mediocrity. Our teachers and rehearsal directors are asked everywhere, but our own needs must be paramount. I would allow it if I could have the supervision, or someone from me would have it. I wouldn't take it myself.

But there are problems. When we toured the Middle East the last time, we were in Cairo. Three weeks after we left there, someone put up a sign saying, "Martha Graham Dance taught here." So that's what you meet all over the world, you meet it anywhere. But how can you combat it? You can combat it verbally, but you don't want lawsuits on your hands — although there are one or two things I would like to make a lawsuit over.

The music for "Clytemnestra" was made sort of to order by Halim El-Dabh while I was doing it, and for dances like "Night Journey" with William Schuman, and those with Gian Carlo Menotti and Norman Delo Jojo, I gave them a kind of script in which I would say, "This dance should be about five minutes long." That one is a duet." But I never gave counts for anybody. I don't give counts.

When I use a ready-made score, I play it and I get to know it very well. Then I usually do the dance completely without the music. But I am always conscious of the music as I work, and of the mood of the dance, the movements of the dance.

I do not interpret the music. That's why I could never do a symphony or a sonata or something like that. I feel the music interprets itself; it speaks its own language.

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## Mexican Art Today

Continued from page 7

tures, built to scale and set against his photographs of urban sites are photographed to create the illusion of a full-size work on the site.

Prospicio broke up the groups of the 1970s, such as Proceso Peñafiel, which believed in collective work, especially postmodern and other public projects for political causes. The collectivists were lured into lucrative individualism by a growing market.

Some of these artists have stopped working, but others have remained active artistically and politically. Carlos Aguirre, 37, and his wife, Rowena Morales, 36, are exhibiting this spring in Mexico's Museum of Modern Art.

Morales, who rejects the label feminist but whose constant theme is women, paints tapestries with recurrent motifs: flowers, birds, butterflies and hearts suggesting the shapes of the female body. Aguirre's collages of meticulous drawings, photographs, clips and documents explore the parallels between the 1914 U.S. intervention in Mexico and current U.S. policy in Central America.

## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Inflight Entertainment For the Upwardly Mobile

by Roger Colls

In the beginning you had the inflight movie, elevator music on the sound channels and those earphones with little plugs that used to bore their way into your brain. But as airlines convert their outdated film equipment to video and install hi-fi systems with electronic headsets, inflight entertainment is coming of age both as a powerful new advertising medium and an important contender in the passenger service stakes.

Airline passengers, who have little else to do except twirl their drinks, are the ad men's dream of the ultimate captive audience. Being upwardly mobile in a literal as well as demographic sense means that they can't go to the refrigerator for a beer when the commercials come on. And video technology has opened a world of new possibilities for sponsored programs, from destination films to the latest news. Prototypes already exist for individual video screens in the back of seats. And even live inflight broadcasting is technically possible.

In 10 years time, there may be more people watching films in the air than on the ground, according to Duncan Hilary, a director of The Cameo Network, a London-based firm that supplies sponsored screen entertainment for a dozen international airlines. About 10 million people a month presently watch inflight films, Hilary says, and this may grow to 100 million before the end of the decade. His prediction is based on an International Air Transport Association estimate that the number of passengers carried by commercial airlines will double from 60 million to 120 million a month within this time, and the expectation that video programs will be shown on short-haul flights.

Unless it takes a new Broadway show abroad, or at least screens a new release, an airline is hardly likely to sell more seats because of its inflight entertainment. But airlines are discovering that high-quality customized programs, along with cuisine, seat configuration, decor and other cabin amenities, can help to emphasize its individuality and reinforce the image it is trying to promote.

Whether or not an airline exploits this opportunity will depend on how much of its inflight advertising revenue it ploughs back into making programs. When Cameo started in April 1983, the concept was to rent the screen from the airline and pay it a proportion of the revenue, Hilary says. "But what we do now is to produce a program with the airline and retain all revenue until the agreed cost of the production is covered. Thereafter we split the revenue 50/50."

This means that an airline can either get its entertainment free of charge or a flat check. But according to Hilary, most of the major airlines "go quite a long way down the entertainment road." For example, Cameo spends about \$1 million a year with KLM on total programming.

Inflight entertainment began in the 1960s, when first flight decks were fitted with film distributors to screen movies. This was gradually followed by music on audio channels and eventually speech programs. In the early days, advertising was limited to a few minutes of "back-to-back" commercials just before the main feature film.

In March 1980, a 10-minute sponsored magazine program made by the New York-based Transglobal Films was first tested on American Airlines, according to Joan Licursi, a vice president of Transglobal, which is now the largest company producing inflight screen entertainment. "World on Parade" was so well received by passengers that by mid-1981 it was being shown by 15 major U.S. domestic and international airlines, including Pan Am, TWA, SAS, Lufthansa and British Airways. One of the first of the programs, which change every month, was a special produced by Wilkinson Sword on the wedding of Britain's Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer in July 1981.

Airlines started converting to video about three years ago. According to Cameo, three of its clients, Eastern Airlines, British Caledonian and UTA, are still using film, but plan to convert shortly. Licursi says that Pan Am and TWA still carry a high percentage of film as they undergo their "retrofits," or refurbishment.

Transglobal, she says, is contracted to produce video films for British Airways starting in May 1985. Air France plans to start a three-year conversion of its long-haul fleet in July. Swissair is introducing video on its Boeing 747s and DC-10, not only for inflight entertainment but for demonstration films of life vests and oxygen mask use.

Video is not only cheaper but more flexible than film, which has to be loaded into

## A 14th-Century Manor House

by Erica Brown

**L**ONDON — In 1340, Sir Thomas Cawne cleared an area of virgin forest in the Weald of Kent and built himself a house complete with great hall and chapel, and because the site lay deep in a valley, he surrounded it with a moat for defense.

In 1480, Sir Richard Haut made the house U-shaped by adding two wings, and in 1520, Sir Richard Clement completed the quadrangle by building a new chapel between the original house and the west wing.

The house, Ightham Mote, was handed over to the National Trust recently by its American owner, Charles Henry Robinson, now in his 90s, in the first such gift by an American.

For lovers of architecture, Ightham Mote is a treat. (Ightham is the name of a nearby village, and Mote refers not to the moat but to the moats, or local councils, that met at the house during the Middle Ages.) There have been other alterations since 1520, of course, but these have added to, rather than detracted from, the original house, one of the few genuine examples of a 14th-century manor house left in Britain.

Unlike many English houses, this one has not belonged to one family for generations; it has been bought and sold many times, and each owner has left his mark. But the result is cohesive rather than confused, perhaps because all building was done in the local honey-colored stone, half-timbered in oak. Today, as described by Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, the architectural historian, it is a "low, square, unassertive house" of great charm.

The two most distinguished rooms are the great hall, spanned by a single pointed stone arch in the center and two timber arches at either end, and Sir Richard Clement's chapel with its most munichian barrel-vaulted ceiling of painted wood.

But much of Ightham's charm lies in the way it evokes images of the past. Crossing the moat, one enters the cobbled quadrangle and walks into the original house, and it is easy to imagine the discomfort of life, even for the wealthy, in the Middle Ages. However large a fire, the great hall must always have been cold, and there is no softness in the stony austerity of the other rooms.

Ightham has always been lucky. Legend has it that a troop of Roundheads, seeking to destroy the house as a Royalist stronghold, got lost and sacked another one instead. Then, in 1953, after the death of its owner, Sir Thomas Colver-Ferguson, a group of local businessmen bought the house to save it from developers.

That was only an interim solution, but Ightham Mote's luck held. Robinson, a businessman from Portland, Maine, had first seen Ightham Mote during a cycling holiday in the 1920s. In 1953, he decided to pay it a nostalgic visit, and discovering its plight, he bought the house, repaired and refurbished it and arranged to insure its survival by passing it on to the National Trust.

Ightham Mote, at Ivy Hatch, near Sevenoaks, Kent, is open to the public on Sunday and Friday afternoons from 2 to 5 p.m. between April and September, admission charge £1.50. For information, tel: 732/6223.

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## TRAVEL

## In Venice, a Battle for Cultural Capital

by E.J. Dionne Jr.

**V**ENICE — The weather varies these days from delightfully clear and crisp to a bone-chilling damp cold. On weekdays the locals can busle across St. Mark's Square without resorting to the leaping-left, move-right maneuvers through summer crowds who clog up the piazza like so many tangles and defensive ends.

Even St. Mark's Church got dressed up for winter: Smack in the middle, covering the main doorway, workmen have constructed a plain wooden enclosure so they can get on with their task of restoration, safe from the winds that whip off the Grand Canal.

The restoration at the church is but one of a series of signs that beneath Venice's present peace and quiet there is a kind of cultural revival going on. What is happening is at times dramatic. But for the most part, people here see it as a slow comeback from a somnolent period in the late 1960s and early 1970s when the city of canals threatened to become merely a Disneyland for tourists.

But the city's current cultural drive is not without controversy, and the arguments going on here echo a broader cultural debate around the country. The disagreements relate to the role of local government in Italy's cultural life, to the cultural influence of the political left — particularly the Communist Party — and to Italy's lack of a cultural center.

"We didn't have a Napoleon," said Giandomenico Belotti, the director of the Venice city museums, referring to France's great centralizer. "France is Paris and Paris is France. You can't say that Rome is Italy, Milan is Italy, Venice is Italy. It's very hard to centralize things here."

Another difference between the two places is that the political left, whose influence on cultural life has sagged in France, is still alive here. And it is kept alive partly because of decentralization.

The Italian Communist Party has never been able to take power nationwide, but it is strong in the cities across central and northern Italy. In both Venice and Rome the officials in charge of culture are Communists.

And thus it is no accident, as Marxists say, that when an exhibition of Impressionist paintings — mainly French — from the Soviet Union's museums found its way to Italy, it was sponsored by the cities of Venice and Rome. (It is now being shown in Venice's Museo Correr and will open in Rome at the end of April.)

Romanelli, who is not himself a Communist Party member, agreed that Communist local governments have managed to do better than others in winning Eastern European



The Peggy Guggenheim Collection.

exhibitions. "We have good ties with the Soviet museums, with Poland, East Germany and other Eastern countries," he said.

The Communist Party's importance in cultural life here is based on more than control over a lot of city halls. Luciano Pellicani, the editor of the Socialist Party's monthly, Il Mondo Operario, argues that the Communists owe much of their cultural tradition to the party's founder and intellectual leader, Antonio Gramsci.

What set Gramsci apart from other Marxists was the importance he accorded to winning cultural and moral predominance for the left. In Western countries, Gramsci argued, intellectual and cultural hegemony was more important and enduring than state power. As a result, said Pellicani, who is deeply critical of the Communists on many issues, "The Italian Communist Party has worked to spread culture to the masses."

The Communists' role in cultural life has been able to take power nationwide, but it is strong in the cities across central and northern Italy. In both Venice and Rome the officials in charge of culture are Communists.

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exhibitions. "We have good ties with the Soviet museums, with Poland, East Germany and other Eastern countries," he said.

Another line of attack has been that the Communists emphasize large, publicity-grabbing exhibitions in place of more care for existing institutions and ancient buildings. Romanelli referred to this as "an old politics" and said that while Communists led local governments did like to mount major exhibitions, they were not indifferent to the nation's cultural legacy or the management of museums. "We have open museums here," he said, "and in Italy that's not nothing."

A major source of Communists' pride here is that, thanks in part to Gramsci's influence, the Italian party is not as burdened as other Communist parties, notably France's, with the legacy of cultural Stalinism. This, Pellicani argued, has helped prevent the flood of defections from the left that has characterized recent French cultural and intellectual life.

**T**HERE is, however, one important trend in Italian cultural life, very much in evidence in Venice, that marks the decline of the old ideological boundaries.

While the Soviet Union's Impressionist exhibition was showing on one side of the Grand Canal, the Peggy Guggenheim Collection was putting on two shows on the other side. A local newspaper, Il Mattino, could not resist noting the peaceful coexistence of the two superpowers across the waters.

Peggy Guggenheim's house is now a museum, affiliated with the Guggenheim Museum.

um in New York, and Gisele Capriati, in charge of the collection's office of development and public affairs, argues that the museum owes its success to the growing acceptance here of corporate sponsorship of the arts.

In the past, she noted, corporate sponsorship was resisted, especially by the left. If ever, Romanelli said, "the conditioning of cultural life by sponsors," roughly what anti-Communists worry about in the case of Communists, was resisted, especially by the left.

Partly because of the efforts of organizers of smaller projects such as the Guggenheim Collection, and partly because of the pioneering role in culture played by Olivetti, those fears are abating, even on the left.

Indeed, Venice is beginning to profit from cultural competition between Italy's industrial giants, Olivetti and Fiat: Fiat is setting up an art center of its own at the Palazzo Grassi, and has hired Pontus Hulten, formerly the director of the Pompidou Center in Paris and the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art, to develop its programs.

Hulten said Fiat had done a good deal in promoting the cultural life of its home base in Turin, but had been overshadowed by Olivetti elsewhere and now wants to make a mark of its own.

That communists and capitalists and those not so easily pigeonholed are all fighting over culture here has much to do with the mysteries of the word *cultura*.

"La cultura," said Philip Rylands, the administrator of the Peggy Guggenheim Collection, pronouncing the word with appropriate dignity. "In Italy, it has a sort of charisma."

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## In the Shadow of the Magic Mountain

by Paul Lewis

**K**LOSTERS, Switzerland — The Alpine village of Klosters lies in the shadow of the "Magic Mountain" of Thomas Mann, and with nearby Davos shares access to the great winter snowfields of Parsenn and the Weissfluhjoch. Though many consider the snowfields the single finest skiing area in the Alps, these fields become equally unrivaled hiking country in the summer.

At this time of year, the best of the skiing season is drawing to a close. Sometimes the snow will linger on the high slopes and glaciers well into April, perhaps even until May or June. But many of the hotels in Klosters close down for the month of May as the season of slush and roiling mountain torrents closes in.

These days, summer hiking in the mountains is as much a part of Alpine tourism as skiing is in the winter months. As the snow makes its annual retreat, Klosters and the Magic Mountain gradually change their appearance. Yet in some ways their appeal is not so different.

The cable cars rumble on, of course, though now they are hauling up a clientele clad in stout boots and climbing gear. The tall painted poles that in winter protrude above the snow to guide skiers often serve as markers for summer hiking trails as well. The mountain-top restaurants still do a brisk business, and shorn of their white coverings, the mountains seem friendlier and more inviting.

**Y**EET the attraction of the Alps in summer is essentially that of hiking around on the mountain tracks the skiers race over in wintertime, enjoying the bright sun and the high thin air.

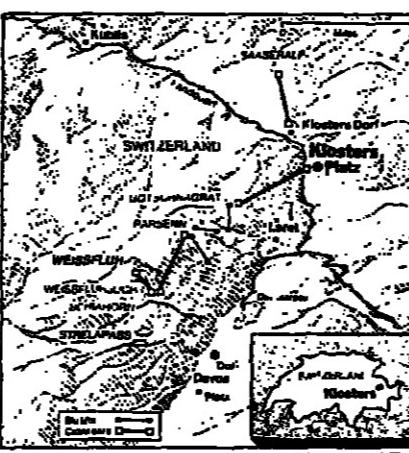
In Klosters itself, the railway station opens onto a small but lively shopping street that winds down across a stone river before it vanishes into the countryside.

Grouped around the station are a few hotels, a post office, a church with a tall steeple of mountain stone, a tiny folk art museum, a few discothèques and one or two restaurants. There is just one movie theater, though there are lots of chalets dotted along the lower slopes of the surrounding mountains.

It is an informal private place, a mountain village of 3,500 in the eastern canton of Switzerland called Graubünden, or Grisons, a region in which the majority are German-speaking Protestant, though Klosters has a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church and residents may also speak Italian, Romansh, French or English.

Though it is a treat, (Klosters is the name of a nearby village, and Mote refers not to the moat but to the moats, or local councils, that met at the house during the Middle Ages.) There have been other alterations since 1520, of course, but these have added to, rather than detracted from, the original house, one of the few genuine examples of a 14th-century manor house left in Britain.

Unlike many English houses, this one has not belonged to one family for generations; it has been bought and sold many times, and each owner has left his mark. But the result is cohesive rather than confused, perhaps because all building was done in the local honey-colored stone, half-timbered in oak. Today, as described by Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, the architectural historian, it is a "low, square, unassertive house" of great charm.



against the peerless blue of the Alpine sky. It is also a good place to drink *Apfelsaft*, the slightly tangy nonalcoholic apple juice available everywhere for about 3 francs a bottle.

Closer to Klosters Dorf are several small T-bar lifts that haul skiers up the easier slopes. And the two-mile toboggan run to Gotschnaboden down to Klosters offers a safer, slower and thoroughly welcome alternative to the perilous Cresta Run at St. Moritz.

**N**in winter, as in summer, visitors have a choice of ways to get into the mountains encircling Klosters. A wide variety of ski lift and cable car passes are on sale and it is best to take your time and work out exactly what you need. But a good bargain is the five-day pass entitling you to use all the cable cars and ski lifts in the Klosters-Davos region; the five-day pass costs 155 Swiss francs, or 117 francs for those under 16.

And don't imagine that the mountains are reserved for ski enthusiasts alone in colder weather. Hikers, snugly protected in insulated clothing and warm, waterproof boots, can enjoy them just as much, riding the cable cars from peak to peak and tramping down the sides of the ski runs or along scenic paths.

At the Luftseilbahn (cableway) near the Klosters railway station, red and silver cable cars whisk skiers up over the fir trees to the snow-laden summit of the Gotschnagrat, a peak crowned, like so many in the Swiss Alps, with a restaurant that commands panoramic views over Klosters, Davos and the mountains beyond.

From the Gotschnagrat skiers can take the run down the Parsenn slopes toward Unter Laret (with a chairlift back) or ski straight ahead toward Ober Laret and return on a T-bar. But an altogether better idea is to ski, or tramp, through the snow along the track that leads to Parsenn, halfway down the valley side, and get on the linked cable cars that run from Parsenn along the top of the Magic Mountain, providing access to the slopes and peaks between Klosters and Davos.

The first car runs from Parsenn to the Weissfluhjoch, where the little funicular railway up the Parsenn slopes from Davos Dorf disgorges its cargo of clanking skiers.

At Sässeralp, at an altitude of more than 6,000 feet (1,800 meters), lies what the tourist guides call the Klosters sun terrace, a vast south-facing terrace of sloping snow with a restaurant, six ski lifts and more than 30 miles (50 kilometers) of ski trails and hiking paths.

The sun terrace of Sässeralp is the place to bask in the hot sun and gaze out across the shimmering vista of snowy peaks etched

makes the short trip across to the higher Weissfluh peak and the start of Europe's longest ski run, the 13-mile descent to Kübel, a few miles north-west of Klosters.

The alternative is to hike, or ski, down to the start of the Strela cable car, about a mile and a half away and go swinging past the rocky, sawtooth summit of the Schiabach to the Strelapass for a break at the restaurant there, which has a sun deck in the snow. Then ride in one of the gondolas carts that glide down the mountain to link up at the Schatzalp Hotel with the funicular railway into Davos Platz and an ordinary train back to Klosters.

**K**LOSTERS boasts several highly rated traditional Swiss hotels. Among them are the Vereina (tel: 4-11-61) and the Silvretta (tel: 4-13-53), each a short walk from the railway station.

Among other choices is the Aaha Hotel, a top-rated luxury hotel that features vegetarian cuisine. There are also half a dozen *garni* hotels, bed-and-breakfast places that do not offer other meals, and four



## TECHNOLOGY

## New '911' Service Allows Instant Tracing of Calls

By ERIC N. BERG  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — In Minneapolis, the manager of a 24-hour supermarket was stabbed during an apparent robbery not long ago. Although badly injured, the manager was able to dial "911" and summon an ambulance without ever giving his address.

In Orlando, Florida, an enraged woman began firing a shotgun in a house where two other families lived. A second woman in the house dialed "911" but hung up almost immediately to flee the attacker. Although the 911 operator heard only gunshots, he was able to dispatch police cars to the scene to arrest the gun-toting woman.

What enabled the ambulance and police to respond without having an address is an emergency communications system rapidly being put in place throughout the United States. Called "Enhanced 911," the system instantly traces a 911 call and displays the address of the caller on a video screen.

Specialists in emergency communications say Enhanced 911 is proving valuable in numerous circumstances — in the case of very young children who dial 911 but do not know their address; of blind and mute people who might also be unable to tell an emergency dispatcher where they are; of out-of-towners and foreign-speaking persons, and of people who, like those cited in Minnesota and Florida, hang up before giving an address.

"Even if the 911 caller does not say a word, it is now possible to know where you are calling from — business, residence, or coin phone," said Eugene A. Fredericks, who heads up the New York Telephone Co.'s efforts to sell Enhanced 911.

The technology for Enhanced 911 is not new. For years, telephone companies have been able instantaneously to identify a caller's telephone number without asking for it. And for some time, reverse phone books, also called crisscross directories, have made it possible to determine an address from a phone number.

**B**UT it has only been in the last year or so that completely integrated systems, in which numbers are quickly identified and converted to addresses, have become affordable for small and mid-sized cities. System prices have dropped as the price of computers and computer memory have fallen.

Advances in telecommunications, moreover, have made it possible for many cities to team up and put all their residents' names and addresses on one giant data base, thus saving more money. Largely as a result, Mr. Fredericks says, about 70 Enhanced 911 systems have been put in place in the United States, 50 more are under construction and several cities, including New York, are considering installing one.

Although many Enhanced 911 systems are on the market, all of them work in essentially the same way. When a caller dials 911, the telephone company's number identification system, which is used in normal billing, transmits the caller's number to the emergency operator's console. Separately, a copy of the number is transmitted to a computer holding a data base. With the number as its guide, the computer looks up the address where the phone is and transmits that information back to the operator. The system computers are also programmed to determine which city's police, fire, or ambulance unit should respond.

This can be particularly helpful in counties with many small cities. In Orange County, Florida, which includes Orlando, there

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

## Currency Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	5	U.S.	E.	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gdr.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.254	4.302	112.87	—	34.97	0.7777	5.614	132.28	101.67
Brussels	1.277	4.307	112.92	74.52	20.125	6.59%	5.1525	132.34	23.77
Frankfurt	1.254	3.804	—	1.5675	1.5675	17.84	8.662	4.971	118.91
London	1.1952	—	—	3.79	11.2818	24.0396	4.7945	74.175	121.3025
Milan	2.0126	2.0126	2.0126	2.0126	2.0126	2.0126	2.0126	2.0126	2.0126
New York (c)	1.295	—	3.16	9.435	2.0100	3.567	0.539	2.645	25.04
Paris	9.425	11.417	3.8259	—	4.882	2.1	15.171	3.95	1.773
Tokyo	25.405	26.365	80.97	26.37	12.69	71.42	40.137	92.11	—
Zurich	2.6725	3.2525	84.775	1.0331	2.76	75.08	4.21	—	1.0524
1 ECU	0.7882	0.8078	2.2353	6.8222	1.4221	2.92	44.9464	1.8841	179.387
1 SDR	0.828711	0.874354	2.07954	6.84264	1.47682	2.972	62.3616	2.6247	249.607

## Dollar Values

	5	U.S.	5	Currency	Per	5	Currency	Per	5	Currency	Per
Austria	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Canada	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Denmark	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
France	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Germany	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Iceland	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Ireland	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Italy	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Japan	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Malta	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Netherlands	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Norway	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Portugal	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Spain	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Sweden	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
Switzerland	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
United Kingdom	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294
U.S.	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294	1.294

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one sound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) 100 lire (e) 100 lire (f) Units of 1000 lire

Source: Banque du Bruxelles (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); IMF (SDR); Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli). Other data from Reuters and AP.

## Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits April 4

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Sterling	French	ECU	SDR
1 mo.	8.14	8.14	5% - 5%	5% - 5%	12.5%	13.3%	10.9%	10% - 10%
2 mos.	8.14	8.14	5% - 5%	5% - 5%	12.5%	13.3%	10.9%	10% - 10%
3 mos.	8.14	8.14	5% - 5%	5% - 5%	12.5%	13.3%	10.9%	10% - 10%
6 mos.	8.14	8.14	5% - 5%	5% - 5%	12.5%	13.3%	10.9%	10% - 10%
1 yr.	8.14	8.14	5% - 5%	5% - 5%	12.5%	13.3%	10.9%	10% - 10%

Rates applicable to Eurocurrencies deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).

## Asian Dollar Rates April 4

	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
Bangkok	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14
Hong Kong	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14
Kuala Lumpur	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14
Manila	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14
Taipei	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14
Tokyo	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14

Source: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Loyer Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

## Key Money Rates

	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.




<tbl\_r

## U.S. Futures April 4

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

## Grains

WHEAT (CBOT) \$0.000 per minimum-dollars per bushel

4/05 3.32/2 May 1.37/2 2.34/2 2.35/4 2.36/4 +0.025

4/10 3.26 3.26 2.34/2 2.35/4 2.35/4 +0.012

3/26 3.26 Sep 1.34/2 2.34/2 2.35/4 2.35/4 +0.012

1/26 3.26 Mar 1.31/2 2.31/4 2.31/4 2.31/4 +0.011

4/26 3.26 Apr 1.31/2 2.31/4 2.31/4 2.31/4 +0.011

Est. Sales 1.36 Prev. Sales 1.36

Prev. Day Open Int. 37,048 up 216

Prev. Day Open Int. 37,048 up 216

CORN (CBT) \$0.000 per minimum-dollars per bushel

1/30 2.62/6 May 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 -0.004

2/26 2.62/6 Jun 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 -0.004

2/26 2.62/6 Jul 2.71/4 2.71/4 2.71/4 2.71/4 +0.004

2/26 2.62/6 Dec 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 +0.004

2/26 2.62/6 Jan 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 +0.004

2/26 2.62/6 Feb 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 +0.004

2/26 2.62/6 Mar 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 +0.004

2/26 2.62/6 Apr 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 +0.004

2/26 2.62/6 May 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 2.62/6 +0.004

Est. Sales 1.36 Prev. Sales 1.36

Prev. Day Open Int. 37,048 up 216

Prev. Day Open Int. 37,048 up 216

SOY BEANS (CBT) \$0.000 per minimum-dollars per bushel

7/27 2.72/4 May 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

7/27 2.72/4 Jun 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

7/27 2.72/4 Aug 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

7/27 2.72/4 Sep 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

7/27 2.72/4 Oct 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

7/27 2.72/4 Nov 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

7/27 2.72/4 Dec 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

7/27 2.72/4 Jan 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

7/27 2.72/4 Feb 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

7/27 2.72/4 Mar 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

7/27 2.72/4 Apr 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

7/27 2.72/4 May 1.49/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 2.01/4 +0.024

Est. Sales 1.36 Prev. Sales 1.36

Prev. Day Open Int. 37,048 up 216

Prev. Day Open Int. 37,048 up 216

SOY BEAN MEAL (CBT) \$0.000 per 100 lbs.

1/29 12.50 May 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

1/29 12.50 Jul 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

1/29 12.50 Aug 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

1/29 12.50 Sep 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

1/29 12.50 Oct 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

1/29 12.50 Nov 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

1/29 12.50 Dec 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

1/29 12.50 Jan 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

1/29 12.50 Feb 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

1/29 12.50 Mar 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

1/29 12.50 Apr 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

1/29 12.50 May 12.45 12.50 12.50 12.50 -1.40

Est. Sales 1.36 Prev. Sales 1.36

Prev. Day Open Int. 37,048 up 216

Prev. Day Open Int. 37,048 up 216

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE (CBT) \$0.000 lbs.-cents per lb.

4/20 4.00 May 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 Jun 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 Jul 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 Aug 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 Sep 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 Oct 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 Nov 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 Dec 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 Jan 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 Feb 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 Mar 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 Apr 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

4/20 4.00 May 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 +1.40

Est. Sales 1.36 Prev. Sales 1.36

Prev. Day Open Int. 12,460 up 461

Prev. Day Open Int. 12,460 up 461

Food

COFFEE (CBOT) \$0.000 per cent per lb.

37,500 May 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 Jun 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 Jul 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 Aug 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 Sep 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 Oct 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 Nov 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 Dec 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 Jan 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 Feb 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 Mar 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 Apr 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

37,500 May 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 1.20/2 +0.00

Est. Sales 1.36 Prev. Sales 1.36

Prev. Day Open Int. 12,460 up 461

Prev. Day Open Int. 12,460 up 461

Paris Commodities April 4

London Commodities April 4

Asian Commodities April 4

Cash Prices April 4

Commodity Indexes

Stock Indexes

Market Guide

S&amp;P 100 Index Options April 3

DM Futures Options April 4

Dividends April 4

London Metals April 4

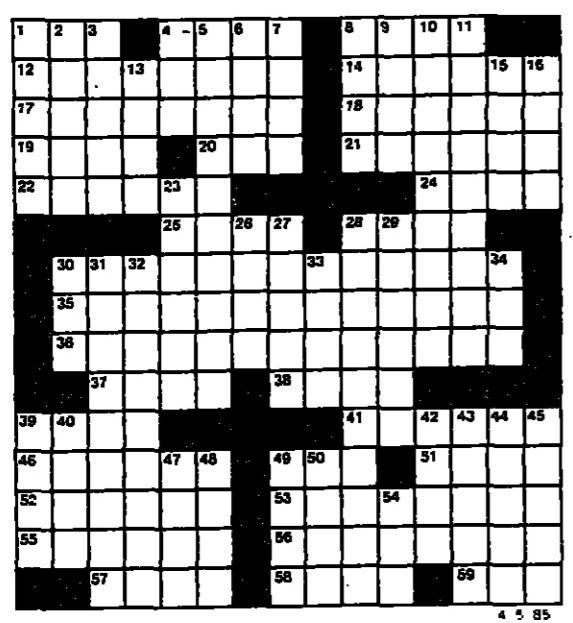
U.S. Futures April 4

International Futures April







**ACROSS**

- 1 Sign that delights angels  
4 Humdinger  
8 Provokes wrath  
12 Face defiantly  
14 Strip  
17 Base-to-apex measure  
18 Daybook's relative  
19 Meager  
20 Forthwith  
21 Fort Bliss locale  
22 Mien  
24 Blue or yellow flag  
25 One of the races  
28 Earlier: Abbr.  
30 Of half the globe  
35 Hyperbolist's report  
36 Overwhelmed, in a way  
37 Polar explorer  
38 Shirt for Scotty  
39 Part of E.E.  
41 Sovereign
- 46 Plant used in salads  
48 Chinese pagoda  
51 Place near Venice  
52 First of a series  
53 Certain artist  
55 Requisite  
56 Monster slain by Theseus  
57 Space shuttle's org.  
58 Operatic role  
59 Map abbr.
- DOWN**
- 1 Mollusk, also called wentletrap  
2 Functions  
3 Available  
4 Tate treats  
5 Earls' wives  
6 Inner: Comb.  
7 Burgoor or swivel  
8 Empty  
9 Go steadily  
10 Finials, e.g.  
11 Cuban crop
- 13 Subtle  
15 Mr. Arnaz  
16 Antony's friend  
23 Insect sounds  
26 Urban dwellings: Abbv.  
27 " — Entertainment!"  
28 Destines  
29 — Korsakov  
30 Popular  
31 Opposite of deciduous  
32 Office items  
33 — Kent  
34 Kind of train, for short  
39 Black, in poetry  
40 Slangy answer  
42 Unnned  
43 Start of a Garland vehicle  
44 Undaunted  
45 Pied-a-t  
47 Turns right  
48 Earth goddess  
49 Zestless  
50 Dyestuff  
51 Cuban crop

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**DENNIS THE MENACE**

'SPRING IS WHEN WINTER AND SUMMER FIGHT TO SEE WHO GETS TO BE NEXT.'

**JUMBLE**

THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**LUGIE**

LUGIE

**ORACK**

ORACK

**GINNN**

GINNN

**CHEPSY**

CHEPSY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SLANT VIGIL THWART STUPID

Answer: What they said about the ghost—THAT'S THE SPIRIT!

**WEATHER****EUROPE**

	HIGH	LOW		
Algiers	25	18	F	
Amsterdam	17	12	S	
Athens	25	15	S	
Barcelona	25	15	S	
Beijing	25	15	S	
Berlin	25	15	S	
Brussels	25	15	S	
Budapest	25	15	S	
Copenhagen	25	15	S	
Gibraltar Del Sol	25	15	S	
Dublin	25	15	S	
Edinburgh	25	15	S	
Frankfurt	25	15	S	
Glasgow	25	15	S	
Helsinki	25	15	S	
Istanbul	25	15	S	
London	25	15	S	
Lisbon	25	15	S	
Madrid	25	15	S	
Milan	25	15	S	
Munich	25	15	S	
Nicosia	25	15	S	
Paris	25	15	S	
Prague	25	15	S	
Rome	25	15	S	
Stockholm	25	15	S	
Venice	25	15	S	
Vienna	25	15	S	
Wiesbaden	25	15	S	
Zurich	25	15	S	

**MIDDLE EAST**

	HIGH	LOW	
Ankara	10	5	S
Bahrain	10	5	S
Beirut	10	5	S
Daegu	10	5	S
Jerusalem	10	5	S
Tel Aviv	10	5	S

**OCEANIA**

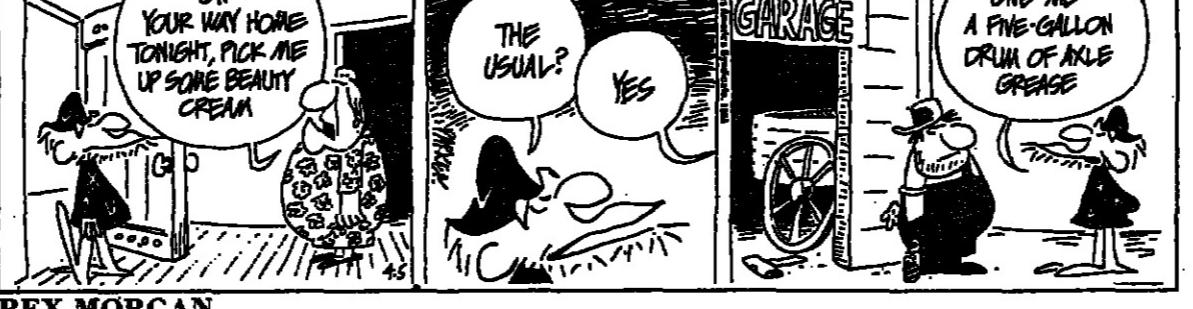
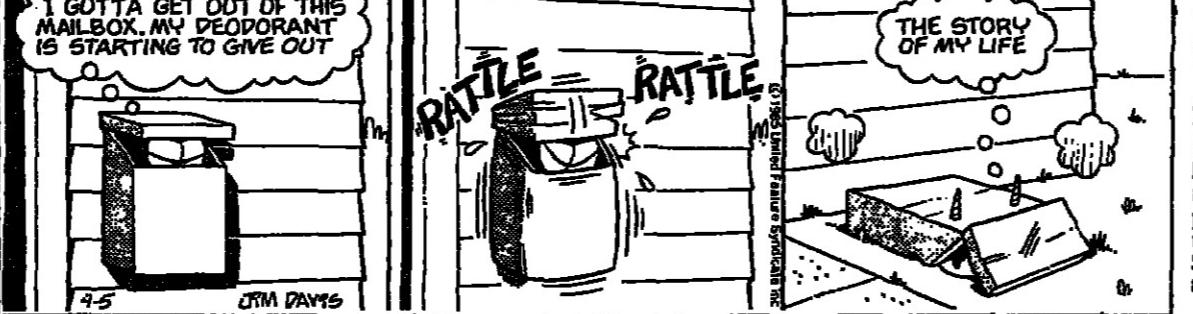
Auckland 10 55 15 55 S

Sydney 10 55 15 55 S

Cloudy; lo-rain; S-shower; rain; drizzle; overcast; cloudy; r-rain; on-showers; snow; s-snow; cloudy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: REUBEN. FRANKFURT: Rainy. Temp. 14-7 (8-15). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 13-9 (5-15). MADRID: Showers. Temp. 15-10 (8-15). PARIS: Showers. Temp. 15-10 (8-15). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 24-13 (7-15). ZURICH: Rain. Temp. 26-4 (8-15).

BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 25-17 (10-21). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 23 (9-13). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 17-10 (7-15). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 22 (9-13). HONG KONG: Showers. Temp. 21-17 (10-21). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 17-10 (7-15). TAIPEI: Showers. Temp. 23 (9-13). SEUL: Rain. Temp. 17-10 (7-15). HONOLULU: Showers. Temp. 23 (9-13). HONOLULU: Showers. Temp. 17-10 (7-15). HONOLULU: Showers. Temp. 17-10 (7-15).

**PEANUTS****BLONDIE****BEETLE BAILEY****ANDY CAPP****WIZARD OF ID****REX MORGAN****GARFIELD****BOOKS****THE WALL OF THE PLAGUE**

By Andre Brink. 447 pp. \$17.95.

Summit Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WHEN we first meet Andrea, the heroine of Andre Brink's latest novel, she reminds us of Jill Clayburgh in "An Unmarried Woman"—perversely deciding not to go off with the perfect man, played by Alan Bates.

After the collapse of one long-time relationship and a series of desultory flings, Andrea has finally met Paul, who seems the ideal boyfriend—he is smart and sensitive and caring, and as a fellow South African expatriate, he can understand that country's terrible hold on her memory. He loves her and she loves him; and they're both passionate about their joint project—a film about the Black Plague. When Paul proposes marriage, however, Andrea says she needs a little "breathing space." She decides to use a short trip to Provence to scout locations for the film—to think over his offer.

It turns out that things are not nearly so simple for Andrea and Paul, as they seem to us in the West. Even though both are now living in France, they cannot escape the shadows cast by the harsh racial policies of their native land: Andrea is "colored" and Paul is white, and back home, their liaison would be considered illicit. Marriage would mean they could never go back to South Africa to live. It would mean permanent exile.

As Brink—and such other noted South African writers as Nadine Gordimer and Athol Fugard—have observed, apartheid is not simply an evil political institution. It is a social fact that permeates daily life, contaminating relationships between parents and children, women and men. An interracial love affair becomes an act of political subversion—as does a writer's attempt to document what he sees around him.

For those opposed to the established order, even the most personal decisions raise the question of commitment: To leave the country, say, or to write a purely "aesthetic" novel is to abandon the struggle for change. As Paul says to Andrea, "a country like South Africa has no place for people who simply want to carry on living, indulge in their little sins, have a good meal from time to time, enjoy a bit of music or a good painting or a good book. You're forced to go right into the fire."

It is to escape this lack of privacy that both Andrea and Paul have moved to France. Like the heroine of Nadine Gordimer's "Burger's

Part of the problem comes from Brink's heavy-handed attempts to invest his novel with cosmic significance, by constantly drawing analogies between apartheid and the subject of Paul and Andrea's film—that is, the plague. His characters think about the Black Death in bed, in the car, at dinner. It's not that the analogies are inappropriate; it's that they are unnecessary and melodramatic. The consequences of apartheid are themselves so tragic that we don't really need the author's constant comparisons to carbuncles and boils to appreciate the horror.

What further undermines the reader's trust in Andrea's story is her rudimentary psychology. As portrayed by Brink, Andrea often seems more like a man's idea of a woman than a real person. She refers to herself as a "witch," a "cat person" and a walled fortress who "must be conquered like an old-time fort." She spends an extraordinary amount of time thinking about menstruation and violation. And she makes announcements like "I'm a woman. I'm colored. I'm everything that can be exploited."

In the end, Andrea's choice between Paul and Mandla is also made in terms of sexual clichés rather than in terms of believable emotions: she is ready to dump the white liberal she has known and loved for years—without so much as a single goodbyé conversation—after the black militant makes love to her once.

Perhaps Brink is trying to show that Andrea is another victim of apartheid's power to destroy the personal; that as a South African, she cannot help but attach huge importance to the color of a man's skin. But even if Andrea's passion for Mandla is meant as a symbolic acceptance of her own blackness, it isn't very convincing, for she tends to describe him as a crude stereotype of the black stud. She refers to him as an arrogant young animal who moves with "the leisurely grace and defiance of a lazy young predator" and a lover with a "furious dark body." Such statements make Andrea seem almost as prejudiced as the people she fled from in South Africa—and a most unsympathetic heroine.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

FOGS	GOT	FARGO
ALOE	APUS	AGORA
WEAN	RITA	REMIT
NOSTERN	UNTURNED	
I DEEDE	E D E A J A R	
DECIE	S Q U A B E R A	
NO STONE	U N T U R N E D	
ALT	R O O Q U E L E N T A	
HESS	S U S P L A Y E R	
ERIE	S E E D E D	
NOTERN	U N S T O N E D	
AORTA	C L O T P A V E	
DRYER	E N O L T R E S	
ZAXES	A P E S A N K	

4/5/85

**BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal East defended a contract of five spades. Notice the imaginative double of five diamonds, a successful attempt to steer his partner away from a potentially disastrous heart lead.

The diamond lead did not alarm South, who happily, but prematurely, scored three diamond tricks and discarded a heart from the dummy. He then led a low trump and West performed his king. West then led the diamond ten, and South ruffed with the spade ten in dummy.

When West discarded, South's jaw dropped two inches

as his contract failed by two tricks.

NORTH

♦ ♦ 13

♦ ♪ 83

♦ ♠ K Q 8 4 3

WEST

♦ ♣ K 8 5 5

♦ ♤ 10 7 6 2

♦ ♦ 13 8 5 5

EAST

♦ ♦ 13 8 5 3

♦ ♣ 10 9 7 2

SOUTH (C)

♦ ♦ 13 8 4 2

♦ ♣ 10 9 7 5

♦ ♦ 6 6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West: Pass

North: Pass

East: Pass

South: Pass

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West: Pass&lt;/div

## SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT / Bill Shirley

*Joe Linn 155*  
**Money May Not Be Everything, but It Seems to Be on the Sports Pages**

Los Angeles Times Service

she hopes that each race, free of anxiety, start over, she thinks, five-day trip through memory and time — a getting lost, supplies run out, deviating from route and

ugh that trip. And he is supposed to help her confronts Andrea. She doesn't mock her love for white. His decision with her past, is novel called "A Cleopatra's Way." He bows low, showing how slavery and opulence laid the ground rules of today, and the old of time past over Andrea's fierce remembrance, however.

problem comes from attempts to invest his son, by constantly separating him — that is, the film — that is, the dinner. It's not appropriate; it's that of microdrama. The shield and themselves, they really need the author's carbuncles and boil to

undermine the reader's idea of a woman who is herself a "weak-walled fortress who's an old-timer," in a

amount of time of violation. Ad

ments like "I'm not doing anything that can be explained, speaking of the beanball

s, and a single goodby

is trying to show that of the black and sleek young animal she grace and defused, and a love with a touch statements made it prejudiced as the people Africa — and a me

one. — on the staff of the

WEST 4-0 8-6 5-4 J 10-9 5-4 SOUTHEAST 4-0 8-6 5-4 J 10-9 5-4

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

NORTH 4-0 8-6 5-4 J 10-9 5-4

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

EASTERN CONFERENCE 4-0 8-6 5-4 J 10-9 5-4

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

WESTERN CONFERENCE 4-0 8-6 5-4 J 10-9 5-4

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

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and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

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and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

Both sides were wonning: South West Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 N.T. Pass 1-0 2-2 3-3 West led the division

and his command two trucks.

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and his command two trucks.

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**OBSERVER****Losing Buttons, Anyone?**

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — Three months ago my buttons started falling off.

I didn't pay any attention at first. You know about buttons. One morning you're getting ready to straighten yourself with the daily necktie and a collar button falls off.

So on this particular morning, off comes the collar button. A minute or so later I am buttoning a sleeve and what do you know? A cuff button comes off in my hand.

Now that's not a daily event: two buttons coming off before the oatmeal. On the other hand, it's not an astounding coincidence either.

I didn't even mention it when I got to work later that morning and Finney from auditing said, "What's new?"

"Not much," I said.

As I now know, what I should have said was, "My buttons have started falling off, Finney."

Of course, without an accurate crystal ball, how could I have known that the very next day, just as I was going out the door of my house, a large black button would fall off my overcoat?

This was the button that first made me uneasy. Retrieving it from the floor, I said to my wife, "Something funny is going on with my buttons."

"When you wear a 19-year-old overcoat, buttons fall off," she said.

For the next three days not a button fell. I put the matter out of mind. "What's new?" Finney asked each day as I arrived at the job. Each day I said, "Not much."

On the fourth day, I put on my new flannel slacks with the button-down flap covering the left hip pocket and stepped down to breakfast. On the fifth step I heard the unmistakable click of a button falling on an uncarpeted stair tread.

It was gray, all right.

I knew even before I looked that the button-down flap covering my left hip pocket was no longer buttoned down.

"Sensible people are worried to death about the bomb getting them," my wife reasoned, "and all you can worry about is a button conspiracy. You ought to count your blessings."

After the disturbing fall of the button-down flap button, there was

a week without incident. Then a second week.

Then, one morning I brought a box of freshly laundered shirts home from the laundry, opened it and discovered two buttons missing from two shirts.

Oh, sure, the laundry might take one button. But two buttons? Nobody can persuade me that this was the work of your typical laundry button smasher.

So it had started again.

"What's new?" said Finney that day.

"Finney," I said, "do you think there could possibly be a conspiratorial thread to this?"

Then that would all rot away simultaneously, thereby causing buttons to fall off en masse all over America?"

"Nothing new with me either," he replied.

Exactly three days later, while struggling into my antique trench coat, I heard the sound that had begun to fill me with dread. A button had hit the floor.

It was a button for buttoning in the trench coat's wool liner.

"What is this? Buttons trying to tell me?" I cried.

"That's it's time you junked that old trench coat," my wife said.

My beloved old trench coat! I had bought it 20 years ago so I would look like Humphrey Bogart.

It hadn't worked yet, but I was reluctant to quit trying. Now the liner button had fallen.

"What's new?" asked Finney that morning.

"Do you think people reach a time in life when their buttons start trying to tell them something," Finney?

"Nothing new with me, either," said Finney.

Actually there was. He was wearing a shirt with a button-down collar and one of the buttons was missing, but I didn't tell him. Out of gratitude he didn't tell me I looked, not like Bogart, but like Dagwood Bumstead in a trench coat.

"On very precise problems," he said, "the government is calling on people who have the advantage of not being in the adminis-

tration, of not being 'budgeted.' I don't need a salary or anything. I need amply as much as I need from the Club Méditerranée. You have to be 20 to enter politics. I left politics at 20. I'm not going to enter at 65."

Bernard Attali, who was Club Méd's financial director in 1980 and 1981, believes Trigano is well-suited for the job. "He is a creator. He does not get bogged down in administrative machinery," he said. "He has aspects that are extraordinarily French. He loves life. He loves France. But he is also international, he understands commerce. He is a salesman, in the best sense of the word. That's not so French. He is an excellent negotiator — even redoubtable — because he is at the

same time capable of charm and of calculation."

Trigano, in all his incarnations, is the consummate salesman and promoter. The club regularly fights a public relations battle about whom it attracts and why. It resists being seen as a singles club. Its best PR man is Trigano.

The club's image has changed over the years. Long before it was even seen as a singles club, it was seen as a place for underwater fishing. "In the first years, one out of three members came to the club to get under water and pierce his fish," Trigano said. "It was a kind of voluptuousness. I succumbed like everyone else. We sometimes committed massacres. We often brought back more than we needed, and as it was a village

of fishermen, we did not even have the solution of giving them to the people who surrounded us."

"Then, year after year, the fish started to defend themselves. From three feet under, they went to five feet under, from five to 15 meters, until we could not find them anymore except at great risk. Until the day we stopped it. And the fish came back. Now we do not kill them anymore, we see them."

The same kind of energy and enthusiasm that Trigano devotes to talking about his company, he apparently devotes to running it. Attali, currently the president of the GAN insurance company, said, "He is a rare mixture. He is capable at the same of having a long-term outlook, and of running the company, day to day. He has a vision of the world of leisure over 15 or 20 years, and at the same time he knows the first names of most of his employees."

Trigano's background is unusual for French business. He was raised in a modest family, and he began his career as a journalist for the Communist newspaper "Humanité" in the 1940s. I spent a childhood like all boys and girls, calm. Then there was the war. And I am Jewish. The war made me conscious of being Jewish in a very intense way, that is, it showed me I had a suspended sentence in life. So I try to live my life that way."

During the war, he was responsible for a Communist resistance youth group. Afterward, "I was in the Communist Party, so I stayed a year. Then I left very quickly. I was with them during the war, and I'm very grateful to them, but their policies did not correspond to my view of life."

Whether Trigano — or anyone — can succeed in his governmental project is questionable. But his enthusiasm is not. "We have to set up *informatic* for all. We still have to equip 70,000 classes, plus the universities. We must train 110,000 teacher-trainers. We must edit the teaching manuals at all levels. We must open the schools to nonstudents, adults from all over France, and to train at least

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